

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH. CAIRO CITY HEALTH INSPECTORATE.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
CAIRO CITY,

FOR THE

YEARS 1917 AND 1918.

CAIRO.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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ERRATA.

Page 2, Sub-heading “(b) Births,” line 6, the year “1913” should be “1914.”

Page 39, Table XLIV (1918) Bab el Shariya and Ezbekiya; the figure in the first column should be “1327” instead of “1827.”

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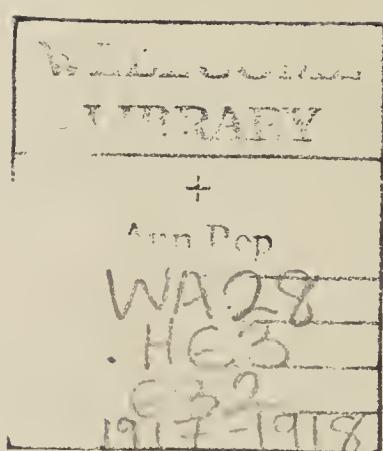


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REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CAIRO CITY, FOR 1917 AND 1918.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

The conditions which prevailed during 1915 and 1916 owing to the war, which caused an extra strain on the work of this Department and necessitated publishing the report for the two years together, continued during 1917 and 1918.

During 1917 the position was somewhat ameliorated, and this was to a great extent due to the absence of any infectious disease in an epidemic form. In 1918, however, there was an extensive prevalence of typhus and relapsing fever which increased the work enormously.

Although the military authorities had made arrangements to treat certain of their infectious diseases in their own hospitals, the Government Fever Hospital continued to accept cases of typhus and relapsing fever, the majority of which were from among the prisoners of war. Military cases of smallpox were also treated throughout the year. In consequence the resources of the Fever Hospital were strained to the full.

A combined report for 1917 and 1918 is now issued.

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) POPULATION.

The mid-year population for Cairo in 1917 was estimated by the Statistical Department at 749,000, consisting of 673,000 Egyptians and 76,000 foreigners.

The district distribution of this population has been calculated as follows:—

Musky, 25,212; Bâb el Sha'rîya, 64,641; Ezbekîa, 53,274; Abdin, 61,062; Saiyeda Zeinab, 74,387; Helwân, 8,750; Khalîfa, 61,668; Darb el Ahmar, 76,828; Gamalîya, 67,583; Shubra, 55,928; Bulâq, 102,555; Old Cairo, 36,001; Waily, 61,111; Total 749,000.

A later estimate, based on the last census, placed the population of Cairo at 753,624.

As, however, the error resulting from calculations based on the first estimate would be very small, the difference of the two populations being only about 4,500, it has been decided to allow the original estimate, *i.e.* 749,000, to stand.

This especially as a recalculation of the figures for 1917 would entail a considerable amount of labour.

The estimated mid-year population for Cairo in 1918 was 760,008 consisting of 702,172 Egyptians and 57,836 foreigners.

This estimate is based on the population of 753,624 in 1917, the difference between the two being the estimated increase from mid-year 1917 to end of 1918.

To this population should be added the population of the various districts belonging to Helwân whose registration centres are at Gîza, but are dealt with by us for all health statistics with the exception of births and deaths.

This population is estimated at 24,762, making a total for Cairo of 784,770.

Until, however, arrangements can be made for these Registration Centres to pass their returns through our records, the population of Cairo City in 1918 for all purposes except births and deaths, will be taken as 784,770 (that of Helwân town and its districts being considered as 35,944), whilst the population of 760,008 will be adopted for birth and death statistics, 11,182 being taken as the population of Helwân town and its 'ezbas for the same purposes.

The district distribution of the population is estimated as follows:—

Musky, 23,588; Bâb el Sha'rîya, 65,717; Ezbekîa, 56,620; 'Abdîn, 61,269; Saiyeda Zeinab, 75,908; Khalîfa, 54,200; Helwân, 35,944 (11,182); Darb el Ahmar, 66,861; Gamalîya, 62,183; Shubra, 81,579; Bulâq, 93,516; Old Cairo, 33,097; Waily, 74,288; Total, 784,770 (760,008).

(b) BIRTHS.

During 1917 the total number of births which occurred in Cairo was 31,442. Of this total 30,943 were native and 499 foreign births.

The annual birth-rate was therefore 42.0 per thousand of population, as compared with 42.1 in the previous year.

For the quinquennial period ending with 1917, the mean annual birth-rate was 42.4, the highest rate being 44.1 in 1913 and the lowest in 1915 with 40.8 per thousand of population.

The highest district birth-rate was in Shubra, where there were 60.6 births per thousand of population, whilst the lowest rate occurred in Musky with 31.0.

The district birth-rates in 1917 occupy the same relative positions to the annual City rate as in 1916, with the exception of Gamalîya which is above, and Khalîfa and Saiyeda Zeinab which are below.

During 1918 there occurred 28,047 births in Cairo.

The annual birth-rate was therefore 36.9 per thousand of the population, as compared with 42.0 in the previous year.

The mean annual birth-rate for the quinquennial period ending with 1918 was 41.0 per thousand of population.

The highest rate during this period was in 1914, with 43·1, whilst the lowest rate was in the present year.

The highest district birth-rate occurred in Old Cairo, where there were 46·3 per thousand of the population, whilst the lowest rate was in Ezbekîya with 27·2 per thousand of population.

The district birth-rates in 1918 occupy the same relative positions to the annual city rate as in 1917, with the exception of Saiyeda Zeinab and Khalîfa, which are this year above the city rate, and Wâily which is below.

Of the total of 28,047 births 27,599 were native births, whilst 488 were births from among foreigners.

Table I shows the annual birth-rates of the various districts during 1918 as compared with 1917 and 1916.

Still-births.—During 1917, 1,236 children were born dead. Of these, 1,216 were of Egyptian parentage and twenty of foreign.

This gives a rate of 3·9 still-births per hundred births, as compared with 4·6 in 1916, and 4·4 in 1915.

During 1918 there were 1,226 children born dead. Of these, 1,217 were Egyptians and nine foreigners.

This gives a rate of 4·4 still-births per hundred births, as compared with 3·9 in 1917 and 4·6 in 1916.

TABLE I.—DISTRICT ANNUAL BIRTH-RATES PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	1918	1917	1916
Ezbekîya	27·2	32·2	31·02
Helwân	28·9	35·3	41·6
Mûsky	29·6	31·0	28·1
‘Abdin	30·0	31·7	33·05
Darb el Ahmar	34·4	34·4	34·6
Wâyli	35·1	46·6	45·7
Saiyêda Zeinab	37·1	41·9	43·2
Bâb el Sha’riya	37·2	42·5	42·2
Shubra	37·8	60·6	59·9
Khalîfa	39·7	41·7	42·2
Gamâliya	40·4	42·5	41·9
Bûlâq	44·8	47·1	47·6
Old Cairo	46·3	46·5	47·7
TOTAL CAIRO CITY...	36·9	42·0	42·1

(c) DEATHS.

During 1917 a total of 27,955 deaths occurred in Cairo.

Of these, however, 1,151 were deaths of non-residents, leaving 26,804 for Cairo proper. This gives an annual death-rate of 35·8 per thousand of the population, as compared with a rate of 38·3 for 1916 and 44·3 for 1915.

For the quinquennial period ending with the present year, the mean annual rate was 38·3 per thousand with a maximum during this period of 44·3 in 1915 and a minimum of 35·8 in the present year.

The lowest mortality occurred in Ezbekîya with a death-rate of 23·4 per thousand, as against 26·02 per thousand in 1916 and 24·8 in 1915.

The highest district mortality was in Shubra, with a death-rate of 52·2 per thousand of the population, as compared with 53·2 in 1916 and 50·8 in 1915. The districts with rates above or below the general city rate are the same as last year, with the exception of Bâb el Sha’riya and Khalîfa which are above the city rate.

Out of the total number of 26,804 deaths for Cairo proper, 26,216 were deaths of Egyptians and 583 of foreigners.

The total number of deaths which occurred in Cairo during 1918 was 43,198. Out of this total, however, 5,630 should be excluded as they are deaths of non-residents.

This leaves a total of 37,568 deaths belonging to Cairo proper.

The annual death-rate per thousand of population was therefore 49·4, as compared with 35·8 in 1917 and 38·3 in 1916.

The total Cairo deaths included 36,789 natives and 779 foreigners.

For the quinquennial period ending in 1918 the mean annual death-rate was 40·8 per thousand of population. The maximum rate during that period occurred during the present year, whilst the minimum rate was in 1917 with 35·8 per thousand of population.

The highest district mortality-rate occurred in Bûlâq with 63·6 per thousand of population, whilst the lowest was in Ezbekîya with 33·8.

The districts with rates above or below the general city rate are the same as in 1917, with the exception of Bâb el Sha'riya and Shubra which are this year below and Gamâliya which is above the Cairo city rate.

Table II shows the various death-rates in the different districts as compared with 1917 and 1916.

TABLE II.—DISTRICT ANNUAL DEATH-RATES PER THOUSAND OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	1918	1917	1916
Ezbekîya	33·8	23·4	26·02
Mûsky	35·7	25·8	27·5
Helwân	36·8	30·4	26·1
‘Abdîn	39·8	29·1	31·6
Darb el Ahmar	46·7	29·5	34·3
Bab el Sha'riya	48·1	36·2	37·2
Saiyeda Zeinab	48·7	35·1	37·4
Shubra	49·3	52·2	53·2
Wâyli	49·5	42·5	42·1
Gamâliya	49·8	33·2	35·5
Khalîfa	58·0	36·4	37·9
Old Cairo	63·2	43·3	48·5
Bûlâq	63·6	39·7	44·2
TOTAL CAIRO CITY	49·4	35·8	38·3

Chart I shows the maximum, minimum, and mean weekly death-rates for the period 1913–1917 together with the weekly death-rates for 1918 per thousand of population.

(d) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

8,248 children under one year of age died during 1917, giving an infantile mortality of 262 per thousand births for the whole city, as compared with 295 in 1916 and 320 in 1915.

During the quinquennial period ending with the present year, the mean annual infantile mortality rate was 291 per thousand births. The highest rate during this period was 320 in 1915 and the lowest 262 in the present year.

As regards the various districts of the city, the low infantile mortality-rate occurred in Ezbekîya with 176 infantile deaths per thousand births, and the highest in Old Cairo with 349 deaths per thousand births.

Of the 8,248 deaths of children under the age of one year occurring in 1917, 8,176 were deaths of Egyptian infants and 72 of foreigners.

The Egyptian infantile mortality-rate per thousand births was therefore 264, as against 144 in the case of foreigners.

During 1918 there were 9,242 deaths of children under one year. This total included 9,184 natives and 58 Europeans.

The infantile mortality-rate for the whole city per thousand births was therefore 329, as compared with 262 in 1917 and 295 in 1916.

During the quinquennial period ending with the present year, the mean annual infantile death-rate was 297 per thousand births.

The highest rate during this period occurred in the present year, whilst the lowest was in 1917 with 262.

As regards the various districts of the city the lowest infantile mortality-rate occurred in the Musky quarter with 216 infantile deaths per thousand births, whilst the highest death-rate took place, as in the various two years, in Old Cairo, with 423 per thousand births.

TABLE III.—DISTRICT INFANTILE MORTALITY-RATES PER THOUSAND BIRTHS.

DISTRICT.	1918	1917	1916
Mûsky	216	199	235
Helwân	232	210	158
Ezbékîya	251	176	241
Gamâliya	308	250	266
Wâyli	315	256	299
‘Abdîn	317	264	280
Saiyeda Zeinab	321	233	263
Darb el Ahmar	322	254	283
Bab el Sha‘rîya	323	265	280
Khalifa	338	278	297
Shubra	344	271	306
Bûlâq	374	294	345
Old Cairo	423	349	396
TOTAL CAIRO CITY	329	262	295

Table IV shows the district annual deaths and infantile death-rates in 1916, 1917, and 1918, in relation to density of the population.

The infantile mortality-rate among Egyptians per thousand births was 332, as compared with 129 amongst Europeans.

Chart II shows the weekly infantile death-rates for 1918 as compared with the maximum, minimum, and mean weekly rates for the period 1913–1917.

Charts III and IV show the principal causes of infantile deaths in 1917 and 1918.

TABLE IV.—DISTRICT ANNUAL DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY-RATES IN 1916, 1917, AND 1918, IN RELATION TO DENSITY OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	Number of Persons per Hundred Rooms.	1916		1917		1918	
		Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Mortality-rate per Thousand Births.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Mortality-rate per Thousand Births.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Mortality-rate per Thousand Births.
Helwân	121	26·1	158	30·4	210	36·8	232
Ezbékîya	151	26·02	241	23·4	176	33·8	251
‘Abdîn	176	31·6	280	29·1	264	39·8	317
Mûsky	177	27·5	235	25·8	199	35·7	216
Saiyeda Zeinab	178	37·4	263	35·1	233	48·7	321
Wâyli	187	42·1	299	42·5	256	49·5	315
Bâb el Sha‘rîya	191	37·2	280	36·2	265	48·1	323
Darb el Ahmar	202	34·3	283	29·5	254	46·7	322
Shubra	203	53·2	306	52·2	271	49·3	344
Gamâliya	213	35·5	266	33·3	250	49·8	308
Khalifa	213	37·9	297	36·4	278	58·0	338
Bûlâq	230	44·2	345	39·7	294	63·6	374
Old Cairo	248	48·5	396	43·3	349	63·2	423

Table V shows the population and vital statistics from 1911 to 1918.

TABLE V.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO 1911 TO 1918.

YEAR.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile Death-rate per Thousand Births.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.
1911	693,806	27,981	40·3	10,414	323	32,195	46·4
1912	704,956	26,385	37·4	9,549	303	31,555	44·8
1913	715,609	26,413	36·9	9,250	292	31,599	44·1
1914	725,670	26,128	36·0	8,875	283	31,314	43·1
1915	733,423	32,554	44·3	9,592	320	29,933	40·8
1916	740,000	28,320	38·3	9,208	295	31,170	42·1
1918	749,000	26,804	35·8	8,248	262	31,442	42·0
1917	760,000	37,568	49·4	9,242	329	28,048	36·9

Tables VI and VII show the district statistics for 1917 and 1918.

TABLE VI.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.	Number of Infantile Deaths (0-1 Year).	Infantile Mortality-rate per Thousand Births.
Mûsky	25,212	650	25·8	782	31·0	156	199
Bab el Sha'riya	64,641	2,340	36·2	2,751	42·5	730	265
Ezbekîya	53,274	1,246	23·4	1,715	32·2	302	176
‘Abdin	61,062	1,780	29·1	1,935	31·7	511	264
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	2,610	35·1	3,114	41·9	725	233
Khalîfa	61,668	2,245	36·4	2,575	41·7	717	278
Helwân	8,750	266	30·4	309	35·3	65	210
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	2,269	29·5	2,644	34·4	672	254
Gamâliya	67,583	2,246	33·2	2,876	42·5	720	250
Shubra	55,928	2,921	52·2	3,387	60·6	919	271
Bûlâq	102,555	4,072	39·7	4,830	47·1	1,418	294
Old Cairo	36,001	1,559	43·3	1,676	46·5	585	349
Wâyli	61,111	2,600	42·5	2,848	46·6	728	256
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	749,000	26,804*	35·8	31,442	42·0	8,248†	262

* Does not include 1,151 deaths from outside Cairo.

† Does not include 155 deaths, in public institutions, of infants coming from outside districts.

TABLE VII.—POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.	Number of Infantile Deaths (0-1 Year).	Infantile Mortality-rate per Thousand Births.
Mûsky	23,588	843	35·7	698	29·6	151	216
Bab el Sha'riya	65,717	3,162	48·1	2,447	37·2	791	323
Ezbekîya	56,620	1,915	33·8	1,540	27·2	388	251
‘Abdin	61,269	2,438	39·8	1,841	30·0	584	317
Saiyeda Zeinab	75,908	3,700	48·7	2,820	37·1	907	321
Khalîfa	54,200	3,146	58·0	2,154	39·7	730	338
Helwân	11,182	412	36·8	323	28·9	75	232
Darb el Ahmar	66,861	3,120	46·7	2,298	34·4	742	322
Gamâliya	62,183	3,095	49·8	2,512	40·4	774	308
Shubra	81,579	4,024	49·3	3,084	37·8	1,063	344
Bûlâq	93,516	5,947	63·6	4,190	44·8	1,567	374
Old Cairo	33,097	2,091	63·2	1,532	46·3	648	423
Wâyli	74,288	3,675	49·5	2,609	35·1	822	315
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	760,008	37,568*	49·4	28,048	36·9	9,242†	329

* Does not include 5,630 deaths from outside Cairo.

† Does not include 199 deaths, in public institutions, coming from outside districts.

III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) IN 1917.

During 1917, 5,099 cases of notifiable infectious disease were recorded in Cairo, as against 7,427 in 1916 and 8,119 in 1915. To be deducted from this number are 123 cases inscribed in the City registers but concerning hospital patients of extra-urban provenance. This leaves the number of cases belonging to Cairo recorded in 1917 as 4,976, compared with the 7,183 Cairo cases in 1916 and 8,119 in 1915.

Of this total of 4,976 cases, 672 belong to the less important diseases, being composed of: whooping cough 147, mumps 155, chicken-pox 243, rabies 91, Malta fever 2, and tetanus 33.

This leaves 4,304 cases with 1,608 deaths which are ascribable to the eight principal diseases, *viz.* smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, typhus, typhoid, relapsing fever, diphtheria, and cerebro-spinal fever, as compared with 6,771 cases in 1916 and 5,744 in 1915.

This gives for these diseases a rate of 5,746 cases recorded per thousand of the population and a zymotic death-rate of 2·146 per thousand living, as against 9·150 and 3·832 in 1916 and 7·831 and 3·224 in 1915.

Table VIII shows the case- and death-rates of the eight principal zymotic diseases.

TABLE VIII.—ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICT IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	25,212	99	3·926	24	1·943	24·2
Bab el Sha'riya	64,641	314	4·857	125	1·935	39·8
Ezbekiyya	53,274	458	8·597	109	2·046	23·8
Abdîn	61,062	516	8·450	130	2·128	25·2
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	506	6·802	223	2·997	44·1
Khalifa	61,668	212	3·437	95	1·540	44·8
Helwân	8,750	87	9·942	20	2·285	23·0
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	454	5·909	290	3·774	63·9
Gamâliya	67,583	191	2·826	101	1·494	52·9
Shubra	55,928	350	6·257	85	1·519	24·3
Bûlâq	102,555	444	4·329	198	1·930	44·6
Old Cairo	36,001	158	4·388	122	3·388	77·2
Wâyli	61,111	515	8·427	86	1·407	16·7
TOTAL FOR CAIRO	749,000	4,304	5·746	1,608	2·146	37·4

Table IX shows the detailed figures of the individual diseases.

Table X shows the relative prevalence of the individual diseases in the various districts.

Figure 1 shows the district case- and death-rates per thousand of population in diagrammatic form of the eight principal zymotic diseases.

Typhoid Fever.—In 1917 there were 1,141 cases of typhoid fever recorded in Cairo, as against 1,462 in 1916 and 2,378 in 1915.

The morbidity-rate was therefore 1·523 per thousand of population, as compared with 1·975 in 1916 and 3·242 in 1915.

There were 384 deaths from this disease, giving a death-rate of 0·512 per thousand living, as against a rate of 0·854 in 1916 and 1·379 in 1915.

The highest district morbidity-rate occurred in Ezbekîya with 3·284 cases per thousand of population. Next to Ezbekîya the highest morbidity-rate was in 'Abdîn with 2·128 per thousand of population.

The highest death-rate for this disease was in Saiyeda Zeinab with 0·806 per thousand living.

The lowest morbidity-rate occurred in Gamalîya with 0·443 per thousand of population, whilst the lowest death-rate was also in Gamalîya with 0·162 per thousand living.

TABLE IX.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1915, 1916, AND 1917.

Estimated mid-year population in 1915		1916	1917	733,423	740,000	749,000
DISEASE.	YEAR.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
Smallpox {	1915	59	0·080	12	0·016	5·9
	1916	277	0·374	103	0·139	23·5
	1917	48	0·064	5	0·006	10·4
Measles {	1915	363	0·494	110	0·149	30·3
	1916	1,222	1·651	607	0·820	49·7
	1917	1,034	1·380	446	0·595	43·1
Scarlet fever {	1915	37	0·050	7	0·009	18·9
	1916	48	0·064	2	0·002	4·6
	1917	293	0·391	22	0·029	7·5
Diphtheria {	1915	1,286	1·753	462	0·629	35·9
	1916	836	1·129	335	0·452	40·1
	1917	764	1·020	352	0·469	46·1
Typhoid {	1915	2,378	3·242	1,012	1·379	42·5
	1916	1,462	1·975	632	0·854	43·2
	1917	1,141	1·523	384	0·512	33·6
Typhus {	1915	1,112	1·516	718	0·978	64·6
	1916	1,858	2·510	1,075	1·452	57·9
	1917	767	1·024	371	0·495	48·4
Relapsing fever {	1915	456	0·621	18	0·002	3·9
	1916	1,035	1·398	59	0·079	5·7
	1917	244	0·325	16	0·021	6·5
Cerebro-spinal fever {	1915	53	0·072	26	0·035	49·1
	1916	33	0·044	23	0·031	69·7
	1917	13	0·017	12	0·016	92·3
TOTALS {	1915	5,744	8·026	2,365	3·224	40·2
	1916	6,771	9·368	2,836	3·832	40·9
	1917	4,304	5·746	1,608	2·146	37·4

TABLE X.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	SMALLPOX.		RELAPSING FEVER.		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		DIPHTHERIA.		TOTALS.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mûsky	25,212	—	—	1	—	—	—	28	7	10	1	32	9	19	4	99	24		
Bab el Shâ'riya	64,641	6	—	13	—	—	—	121	62	86	35	10	1	49	20	29	7	314	125
Ezbekîya	53,274	—	—	16	2	—	—	43	20	175	33	66	4	68	22	90	28	458	109
Abdin	61,062	3	—	56	3	1	1	88	45	130	30	58	1	85	29	95	21	516	130
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	3	—	16	1	1	1	86	36	127	60	14	—	93	51	166	74	506	223
Khalîfa	61,688	—	—	23	3	1	1	40	24	38	15	2	—	33	17	75	35	212	95
Helwân	8,750	16	2	3	—	1	—	17	4	16	4	11	2	14	6	9	2	87	20
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	3	1	25	2	—	—	74	46	64	34	5	—	123	100	160	107	454	290
Gamâliya	67,583	3	—	12	—	1	1	79	49	30	11	7	4	29	19	30	17	191	101
Shubra	55,928	1	1	13	—	—	—	54	25	116	15	25	1	64	15	77	28	350	85
Bûlâq	102,555	8	1	23	1	1	1	87	26	117	68	9	—	67	31	132	70	444	198
Old Cairo	36,001	1	—	6	—	4	4	15	10	61	45	—	—	28	22	43	41	158	122
Wâylî	61,111	4	—	37	4	3	3	54	21	153	27	76	8	79	11	109	12	515	86
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	749,000	48	5	244	16	13	12	767	371	1,141	384	293	22	764	352	1,034	446	4,304	1,608
Extra-urban Admissions to Cairo Hospitals and Military Cases		3	—	26	—	2	1	37	11	43	5	1	—	8	—	3	—	123	17
TOTALS		51	5	270	16	15	13	804	382	1,184	389	294	22	772	352	1,037	446	4,427	1,625

Table XI shows the case- and death-rates in the various districts.

TABLE XI.—TYPHOID CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	25,212	28	1.110	7	0.277	25.0
Bab el Sha'riya	64,641	86	1.330	35	0.541	40.7
Ezbekîya	53,274	175	3.284	33	0.619	18.8
'Abdîn	61,062	130	2.128	30	0.491	23.1
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	127	1.707	60	0.806	47.2
Khalîfa	61,668	38	0.616	15	0.243	39.5
Helwân	8,750	16	1.828	4	0.457	25.0
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	64	0.833	34	0.442	53.1
Gamâliya	67,583	30	0.443	11	0.162	36.7
Shubra	55,928	116	2.074	15	0.268	12.9
Bûlâq	102,555	117	1.140	68	0.663	58.1
Old Cairo	36,001	61	1.694	45	1.249	73.8
Wâyli	61,111	153	2.503	27	0.441	17.6
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	749,000	1,141	1.523	384	0.512	33.6

Chart V shows the weekly cases in comparison with the maximum, minimum, and mean totals during the quinquennial period 1912–1916.

Figure 2 shows the comparative morbidity and death-rates in a diagrammatic form for the various districts.

Typhus Fever.—During 1917, 767 cases of typhus fever were recorded in Cairo, giving a morbidity-rate of 1.024 per thousand of population, as compared with 1,858 cases with a morbidity-rate of 2.510 in 1916 and 1,112 cases and morbidity-rate of 1.516 in 1915.

The death-rate for this disease was 0.495 per thousand living, as against 1.452 in 1916 and 0.978 in 1915.

The highest district morbidity-rate was in Helwân with 1.942 per thousand of population and the next highest in Bâb el Sha'riya with 1.871.

The lowest morbidity-rate was in Mûsky with 0.356 per thousand of population.

The highest death-rate occurred in Bâb el Sha'riya with 0.959 per thousand living and the lowest in Mûsky with 0.118.

Table XII shows the case- and death-rates for the various districts.

TABLE XII.—TYPHUS CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	25,212	9	0.356	3	0.118	33.3
Bab el Sha'riya	54,641	121	1.871	62	0.959	51.2
Ezbekîya	53,274	43	0.807	20	0.388	46.5
'Abdîn	61,062	88	1.441	45	0.736	51.1
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	86	1.156	36	0.483	41.9
Khalîfa	61,668	40	0.648	24	0.389	60.0
Helwân	8,750	17	1.942	4	0.457	23.5
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	74	0.963	46	0.598	62.2
Gamâliya	67,583	79	1.168	49	0.725	62.0
Shubra	55,928	54	0.965	25	0.447	46.3
Bûlâq	102,555	87	0.848	26	0.253	29.9
Old Cairo	36,001	15	0.416	10	0.277	66.6
Wâyli	61,111	54	0.883	21	0.343	38.8
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	749,000	767	1.024	371	0.495	48.4

Figure 3 shows the case- and death-rates for the various districts diagrammatically.

Chart VI shows the weekly incidence in comparison with the weekly maximum, minimum, and mean figures for the previous five years.

Relapsing Fever.—During 1917, 244 cases were recorded in Cairo, giving a morbidity-rate of 0·325 per thousand of population, as compared with 1,035 cases and a morbidity-rate of 1·398 in 1916, and 456 cases with a morbidity-rate of 0·621 in 1915.

The death-rate per thousand living was 0·021, as against 0·079 in 1916 and 0·002 in 1915. The highest morbidity-rate was in 'Abdîn with 0·917 per thousand of population.

The lowest morbidity-rate occurred in Musky with 0·039 per thousand of population.

The highest death-rate occurred in Wâyli with 0·065 per thousand living, whilst the lowest death-rate was in Bûlâq with 0·009 per thousand inhabitants, excluding Musky, Bâb el Sha'îya, Helwân, Gamalîya, Shubra, and Old Cairo, where no deaths occurred.

Table XIII shows the morbidity- and death-rates for the various districts.

TABLE XIII.—RELAPSING FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.	Per Cent.
Mûsky	25,212	1	0·039	—	—	—	—
Bab el Sha'îya	64,641	13	0·201	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	53,274	16	0·300	2	0·037	12·5	
'Abdîn	61,062	56	0·917	3	0·049	5·3	
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	16	0·215	1	0·013	6·2	
Khalifa	61,668	23	0·372	3	0·048	13·04	
Helwân	8,750	3	0·342	0	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	25	0·325	2	0·026	8·0	
Gamalîya	67,583	12	0·177	—	—	—	—
Shubra	55,928	13	0·232	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	102,255	23	0·224	1	0·009	4·3	
Old Cairo	36,001	6	0·166	0	—	—	—
Wâyli	61,111	37	0·605	4	0·065	10·8	
TOTALS FOR CAIRO		749,000	244	0·325	16	0·021	6·5

Figure 4 shows the morbidity- and death-rates diagrammatically.

Chart VII compares the weekly incidence with the weekly maximum, minimum, and mean figures during the previous five years.

Diphtheria.—764 cases of diphtheria were registered in 1917, with a morbidity-rate of 1·020 per thousand inhabitants and a death-rate of 0·469 per thousand living, as compared with 836 cases and a morbidity-rate of 1·129 in 1916 and 1,286 cases with a morbidity-rate of 1·753 in 1915.

The highest morbidity-rate, excluding Helwân, occurred in Darb el Ahmar with 1·600 per thousand of population.

The lowest morbidity-rate occurred in Khalîfa with 0·535 per thousand living and the lowest death-rate in Wâyli with 0·180 per thousand inhabitants.

The highest death-rate, excluding Helwân, was in Saiyeda Zenab with 0·685 per thousand living.

Table XIV shows morbidity- and death-rates in the various districts.

TABLE XIV.—DIPHTHERIA CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
Mûsky	25,212	32	1·269	9	0·356	28·1
Bab el Sha'riya	64,641	49	0·758	20	0·309	40·8
Ezbekîya	53,274	68	1·276	22	0·412	32·3
‘Abdîn	61,062	85	1·392	29	0·474	34·1
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	93	1·250	51	0·685	54·8
Khalîfa	61,668	33	0·535	17	0·275	51·5
Helwân	8,750	14	1·600	6	0·685	42·9
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	123	1·600	100	1·301	81·3
Gamâliya	67,583	29	0·429	19	0·281	65·5
Shubra	55,928	64	1·144	15	0·268	23·4
Bûlâq	102,555	67	0·653	31	0·302	42·3
Old Cairo	36,001	28	0·772	22	0·611	78·6
Wâyli	61,111	79	1·292	11	0·180	13·9
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	749,000	764	1·020	352	0·469	46·1

Chart VIII compares the weekly incidence with the weekly maximum, minimum, and mean figures during the previous five years.

Figure 5 shows the morbidity and death-rates diagrammatically.

Measles.—During 1917 there were 1,034 cases of measles recorded in Cairo, giving a morbidity-rate of 1·380 per thousand of population, as compared with a total of 1,222 cases with a morbidity-rate of 1·651 in 1916, and 363 cases with a morbidity-rate of 0·494 in 1915.

The death-rate for this disease was 0·595 per thousand living, as against 0·820 in 1916 and 0·149 in 1915.

The highest district morbidity-rate was in Saiyeda Zenab with 2·231 cases per thousand of population and the lowest in Gamâliya with 0·443 cases per thousand of population.

The highest death-rate occurred in Darb el Ahmar with 1·392 and the lowest in Bâb el Sha'riya with 0·118 per thousand inhabitants.

Table XV shows the morbidity and death-rates in the various districts.

TABLE XV.—MEASLES CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
Mûsky	25,212	19	0·753	4	0·158	21·05
Bab el Sha'riya	64,641	22	0·448	7	0·108	24·1
Ezbekîya	53,274	90	1·689	28	0·525	31·1
‘Abdîn	61,062	95	1·555	21	0·343	22·1
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	166	2·231	74	0·994	44·6
Khalîfa	61,668	75	1·216	35	0·567	46·7
Helwân	8,750	9	1·028	2	0·228	22·2
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	160	2·082	107	1·392	66·9
Gamâliya	67,583	30	0·443	17	0·251	56·7
Shubra	55,928	77	1·376	28	0·500	36·4
Bûlâq	102,555	132	1·287	70	0·682	53·03
Old Cairo	36,001	43	1·194	41	1·138	95·3
Wâyli	61,111	109	1·783	12	0·196	11·0
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	749,000	1,034	1·380	446	0·595	43·1

Figure 6 shows the morbidity- and death-rates diagrammatically.

Chart IX compares the weekly incidence with the weekly maximum, minimum, and mean figures during the previous five years.

Smallpox.—During 1917 there were 48 cases of smallpox recorded in Cairo, giving a morbidity-rate of 0·064 per thousand of population, as compared with a total of 277 cases with a morbidity-rate of 0·374 in 1916 and 59 cases with a morbidity-rate of 0·080 in 1915.

The death-rate for this disease was 0·006 per thousand living, as against 0·139 in 1916 and 0·016 in 1915.

The highest district morbidity-rate was in Helwân with 1·828 per thousand of population and the next highest in Bâb el Sha'riya with 0·092.

The lowest rate with the exception of Musky, Ezbekîya, and Khalîfa, where no cases occurred, was in Shubra with 0·017.

The highest death-rate occurred in Helwân with 0·228 per thousand living and the next highest in Shubra with 0·017.

The lowest mortality-rate, with the exception of Musky, Bâb el Sha'riya, Ezbekîya, 'Abdîn, Saiyeda Zeinab, Khalîfa, Gamâliya, Old Cairo, and Wâyli, where no deaths occurred, was in Darb el Ahmar and Bûlâq, each of which had 0·013 per thousand living.

Table XVI shows the morbidity- and death-rates in the various districts.

TABLE XVI.—SMALLPOX CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	25,212	—	—	—	—	—
Bab el Sha'riya	64,641	6	0·092	—	—	—
Ezbekîya	53,247	—	—	—	—	—
'Abdîn	61,062	3	0·049	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	3	0·040	—	—	—
Khalîfa	61,668	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	8,750	16	1·828	2	0·228	12·5
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	3	0·039	1	0·013	35·3
Gamâliya	67,583	3	0·044	—	—	—
Shubra	55,928	1	0·017	1	0·017	100·0
Bûlâq	102,555	8	0·078	1	0·013	12·5
Old Cairo	36,001	1	0·028	—	—	—
Wâyli	61,111	4	0·065	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	749,000	48	0·064	5	0·006	10·4

Figure 7 shows the morbidity- and death-rates diagrammatically.

Chart X compares the weekly incidence with the weekly maximum, minimum, and mean figures during the previous five years.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—During 1917 there were 13 cases only of cerebro-spinal fever registered in Cairo, giving a morbidity-rate of 0·017 per thousand of population, as compared with 35 cases with a morbidity-rate of 0·044 in 1916 and 53 cases with a morbidity-rate of 0·072 in 1915.

The death-rate for this disease was 0·016 per thousand living, as against 0·031 in 1916 and 0·035 in 1915.

The highest district morbidity-rate was in Helwân with 0·114 per thousand of population and the next highest in Old Cairo with 0·111.

The highest death-rate occurred in Old Cairo with 0·111 per thousand living.

The ratio of deaths to cases recorded was 92·3 per cent, as against 69·6 per cent in 1916 and 49·05 per cent in 1915.

The totals of cases and deaths in the various districts are shown in Table XVII together with the morbidity- and death-rates and the ratio of deaths to cases recorded in each. The district morbidity- and death-rates are shown for comparison in a diagrammatic form in Figure 8.

TABLE XVII.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	25,212	—	—	—	—	—
Bab el Sha'riya	64,641	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	53,274	—	—	—	—	—
*Abdîn	61,062	1	0·016	1	0·016	100·0
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	1	0·013	1	0·013	100·0
Khalîfa	61,668	1	0·016	1	0·016	100·0
Helwân	8,750	1	0·114	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	67,583	1	0·014	1	0·014	100·0
Shubra	55,928	—	—	—	—	—
Bûlâq	102,555	1	0·008	1	0·008	100·0
Old Cairo	36,001	4	0·111	4	0·111	100·0
Wâyli	61,111	3	0·049	3	0·049	100·0
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	749,000	13	0·017	12	0·016	92·3

Chart XI compares the weekly incidence with the weekly maximum, minimum, and mean figures during the previous five years.

Scarlet Fever.—During 1917 there were 293 cases of scarlet fever recorded in Cairo, giving a morbidity-rate of 0·391 per thousand of population, as compared with 48 cases with a morbidity-rate of 0·064 in 1916 and 37 cases and morbidity-rate of 0·050 in 1915.

The death-rate for this disease was 0·029 per thousand living, as against 0·002 in 1916 and 0·009 in 1915.

The highest district morbidity-rate was in Helwân with 1·257 per thousand of population and the next highest in Wâyli with 1·234.

The lowest morbidity-rate was, excluding Old Cairo, where no cases occurred, in Khalîfa with 0·032.

The highest death-rate occurred in Helwân with 0·228 per thousand living, whilst Wâyli had the next highest mortality-rate with 0·130.

The lowest mortality-rate, excluding Saiyeda Zeinab, Khalîfa, Bûlâq, and Old Cairo, where no deaths took place, occurred in Bâb el Sha'riya with 0·015 per thousand living.

Table XVIII shows the morbidity- and death-rates in the various districts.

TABLE XVIII—SCARLET FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	25,212	10	0·396	1	0·039	10·0
Bab el Sha'riya	64,641	10	0·154	1	0·015	10·0
Ezbekiya	53,274	66	1·238	4	0·074	6·1
*Abdîn	61,062	58	0·949	1	0·016	1·7
Saiyeda Zeinab	74,387	14	0·188	—	—	—
Khalîfa	61,668	2	0·032	—	—	—
Helwân	8,750	11	1·257	2	0·228	18·2
Darb el Ahmar	76,828	5	0·065	—	—	—
Gamâliya	67,583	7	0·103	4	0·051	57·1
Shubra	55,928	25	0·447	1	0·017	4·0
Bûlâq	102,555	9	0·087	—	—	—
Old Cairo	36,001	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	61,111	76	1·243	8	0·130	10·5
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	749,000	293	0·391	22	0·029	7·5

Figure 9 shows the morbidity and death-rates in diagrammatic form.

Chart XII compares the weekly incidence with the weekly maximum, minimum, and mean figures during the previous five years.

Puerperal Fever.—During 1917 there were 55 deaths certified as puerperal fever, of which 52 were Egyptians and 3 Europeans.

The death-rate for this disease therefore was 0.073 per thousand of population, as compared with 0.113 in 1916 and 0.115 in 1915.

Estimated on the birth figures for the year the maternal death-rate was 1.766 per thousand births, as compared with 2.406 in 1916 and 2.839 in 1915. In addition to the 55 deaths declared as from puerperal fever, 27 occurred within fifteen days of confinement. The causes assigned were uræmia 4, peritonitis 1, eclampsia 3, nephritis 1, typhus 1, typhoid 1, tetanus 1, haemorrhage 8, difficult labour 3, abortion 1, general amasarca 1, endometritis 1, and pneumonia 1. If we include these deaths with those certified as puerperal fever the total 82 will give a rate of 0.109 per thousand population and a maternal death-rate of 2.607 per thousand births.

(b) IN 1918.

During 1918 there were 9,703 cases of notifiable diseases recorded in Cairo, as against 5,099 in 1917 and 7,427 in 1916.

Out of this number must be deducted 821 cases inscribed in the city registers, but concerning hospital patients of extra-urban origin. The number of cases therefore belonging to Cairo proper is 8,882, as compared with 4,976 in 1917 and 7,183 in 1916.

Of this total of 8,882 cases, 614 belong to the less important diseases such as chicken pox 221, whooping cough 180, mumps 69, tetanus 29, Mediterranean fever 26, anthrax 1, leprosy 3, and rabies 85.

This leaves 8,268 cases with 3,397 deaths ascribable to the eight principal diseases, *viz.* smallpox, measles, typhoid fever, typhus fever, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever relapsing fever, and diphtheria, as compared with 4,304 cases and 1,608 deaths in 1917, and 6,771 cases with 2,836 deaths in 1916. This gives, for these diseases, a rate of 10.535 cases per thousand of population and a zymotic death-rate of 4.328 per thousand living, as against 5.746 and 2.146 in 1917 and 9.150 and 3.832 in 1916.

Table XIX shows the case- and death-rates of the eight principal zymotic diseases in the Cairo districts.

Table XX shows the detailed figures of the individual diseases.

TABLE XIX.—ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Case recorded.
Mûsky	23,588	276	11.700	71	3.010	25.7
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,717	735	11.184	326	4.960	44.3
Ezbekiyya	56,620	649	11.462	216	3.814	33.3
'Abdîn	61,269	896	14.624	256	4.178	28.6
Saiyeda Zeinab	75,908	833	10.973	368	4.847	44.2
Khalifa	54,200	415	7.656	201	3.708	48.4
Helwân	35,944	268	7.456	68	1.891	25.4
Darb el Ahmar	66,861	946	14.148	474	7.089	50.1
Gamâliya	62,183	549	8.828	278	4.470	50.5
Shubra	81,579	604	7.403	259	3.174	42.9
Bûlâq	93,516	1,016	10.864	581	6.212	57.2
Old Cairo	33,097	258	7.795	162	4.894	62.8
Wâyli	74,288	823	11.078	137	1.844	16.6
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	784,770	8,268	10.535	3,397	4.328	41.1

TABLE XX.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN 1916, 1917, AND 1918.

Estimated mid-year population in 1916... 740,000
 " " " 1917... 749,000
 " " " 1918... 784,770 (including Helwân Districts).

DISEASE.	YEAR.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Smallpox {	1916	277	0·374	103	0·139	23·5
	1917	48	0·064	5	0·006	10·4
	1918	35	0·044	5	0·006	14·3
Measles {	1916	1,222	1·651	607	0·820	49·7
	1917	1,034	1·380	446	0·595	43·1
	1918	168	0·214	82	0·104	48·8
Scarlet fever {	1916	48	0·064	2	0·002	4·6
	1917	293	0·391	22	0·029	7·5
	1918	81	0·103	7	0·008	8·6
Diphtheria {	1916	836	1·129	335	0·452	40·1
	1917	764	1·020	352	0·569	46·1
	1918	632	0·805	232	0·295	36·7
Typhoid fever {	1916	1,462	1·975	632	0·854	43·2
	1917	1,141	1·523	384	0·512	33·6
	1918	1,609	2·050	612	0·779	38·0
Typhus fever {	1916	1,858	2·510	1,075	1·452	57·9
	1917	767	1·024	371	0·495	48·4
	1918	4,433	5·648	2,356	3·002	53·1
Relapsing fever {	1916	1,035	1·398	59	0·079	5·7
	1917	244	0·325	16	0·021	6·5
	1918	1,287	1·639	93	0·118	7·2
Cerebro-spinal fever {	1916	33	0·044	23	0·031	69·7
	1917	13	0·017	12	0·016	92·3
	1918	23	0·029	10	0·012	43·4
TOTALS {	1916	6,771	9·368	2,836	3·832	40·9
	1917	4,304	5·746	1,608	2·146	37·4
	1918	8,268	10·535	3,397	4·326	41·1

Table XXI shows the relative prevalence of the individual diseases in the various districts.

Figure 10 shows the district case- and death-rates per thousand of population in diagrammatic form of the eight principal zymotic diseases.

TABLE XXI.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1918.

DISTRICTS.	Population.	SMALLPOX.		RELAPSING FEVER.		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		MEASLES.		TOTAL.		
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Müskey...	23,588	—	—	33	2	1	1	153	48	56	18	9	1	15	1	9	—	276	71	
Bab el Shâriya...	65,717	1	—	84	4	1	1	495	256	123	53	4	1	19	8	8	3	735	326	
Ezbekîya...	56,620	4	—	60	3	2	—	302	153	188	45	19	2	58	9	16	4	649	216	
‘Abdîn...	61,269	1	—	150	11	6	1	459	177	175	44	17	1	69	19	19	3	896	256	
Saiyeda Zeimâb...	75,908	7	2	155	10	2	1	472	279	96	22	—	—	74	33	27	21	833	368	
Khalîfa...	54,200	6	1	100	9	—	—	211	148	63	28	—	—	29	13	6	2	415	201	
Helwân...	35,944	—	—	58	3	—	—	149	56	38	3	1	1	17	3	5	2	268	68	
Darb el Ahmar...	66,861	3	1	193	19	1	1	504	316	136	50	—	—	88	71	21	16	946	474	
Gamâliya...	62,183	—	—	66	6	2	1	371	223	73	32	1	—	30	12	6	4	549	278	
Shubra...	81,579	4	1	41	—	1	—	237	139	230	98	8	—	74	21	9	—	604	259	
Bûlâq...	93,516	4	—	119	15	—	—	609	411	217	129	4	—	42	12	21	14	1,016	581	
Old Cairo...	33,097	1	—	37	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	81	67	55	1	1	162
Wâyli...	74,288	4	—	191	9	7	4	347	69	147	35	17	—	99	17	11	3	823	137	
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	784,770	35	5	1,287	93	23	10	4,433	2,356	1,609	612	81	7	632	232	168	82	8,268	3,397	
Extra-urban Admissions to Cairo Hospitals and Military Cases	1	—	261	—	1	—	420	68	113	17	—	—	—	10	3	6	1	901	89	
TOTALS	36	5	1,548	93	24	10	4,853	2,424	1,722	629	81	7	642	235	174	83	9,169	3,486		

Typhoid Fever.—In 1918 there were 1,609 cases of typhoid fever recorded in Cairo, as against 1,141 in 1917 and 1,462 in 1916.

The morbidity-rate was therefore 2.050 per thousand of population, as compared with 1.523 in 1917 and 1.975 in 1916.

There were 612 deaths from this disease, giving a death-rate of 0.779 per thousand living, as against 384 deaths with a death-rate of 0.512 in 1917, and 632 deaths with a death-rate of 0.854 in 1916.

The highest district morbidity-rate occurred in Ezbekîya with 3.320 cases per thousand of population, whilst the highest death-rate for this disease occurred in Bulâq with 1.661 per thousand living.

The lowest morbidity-rate occurred in Helwân (and districts) with 1.057 cases per thousand of population whilst Helwân (and districts) had also the lowest death-rate.

Table XXII shows the case- and death-rates in the various districts.

Chart XIII shows the number of weekly cases for 1918 as compared with the quinquennial period 1913–1917 estimated per 500,000 of population.

Figure 11 shows the comparative morbidity- and death-rates in a diagrammatic form for the various districts.

TABLE XXII.—TYPHOID FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,588	56	3.374	18	0.763	32.1
Bab el Sha'riya	65,717	123	1.871	53	0.806	43.1
Ezbekîya	56,620	188	3.320	45	0.794	23.9
'Abdin	61,269	175	2.856	44	0.718	25.1
Saiyeda Zeinab	75,908	96	1.261	22	0.289	22.9
Khalîfa	54,200	63	1.162	28	0.516	44.4
Helwân	35,944*	38	1.057	3	0.083	7.9
Darb el Ahmar	66,861	136	2.034	50	0.747	36.8
Gamâliya	62,183	73	1.173	32	0.514	43.8
Shubra	81,579	230	2.819	68	1.201	42.6
Bûlâq	93,516	217	2.320	129	1.379	59.4
Old Cairo	33,097	67	2.024	55	1.661	82.1
Wâyli	74,288	147	1.978	35	0.471	23.3
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	784,770	1,609	2.050	612	0.779	38.0

Typhus Fever.—In 1918 there were 4,433 cases of typhus fever in Cairo, as against 767 in 1917 and 1,858 in 1916.

The morbidity-rate per thousand of population was 5.648, as compared with 1.024 in 1917 and 2.510 in 1916.

There were 2,356 deaths from this disease, giving a death-rate of 3.002 per thousand living, as against 371 deaths with a death-rate of 0.495 in 1917, and 1,075 deaths with a death-rate of 1.452 in 1916.

The highest district morbidity-rate occurred in Darb el Ahmar with 7,538 cases per thousand of population, whilst the highest death-rate occurred in the same district with 4.726 per thousand living.

The lowest morbidity-rate occurred in Shubra with 2.905 cases per thousand of population. Wâyli has the lowest death-rate for this disease with 0.928 per thousand living.

Table XXIII shows the case- and death-rates in the various districts.

Chart XIV shows the number of weekly cases for 1918, as compared with the quinquennial period 1913–1917, estimated per 500,000 of population.

Figure 12 shows the comparative morbidity- and death-rates in a diagrammatic form for the various districts.

TABLE XXIII.—TYPHUS FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
Mûsky	23,588	153	6·486	48	2·034	31·4
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,717	495	7·532	256	3·895	51·7
Ezbekîya	56,620	302	5·333	153	2·702	50·7
‘Abdîn	61,269	459	7·491	177	2·888	38·6
Saiyeda Zeinab	75,908	472	6·218	279	3·675	59·1
Khalîfa	64,200	211	3·892	148	2·730	70·1
Helwân	35,944*	149	4·145	56	1·557	37·6
Darb el Ahmar	66,861	504	7·538	316	4·726	62·7
Gamâliya	62,183	371	5·966	223	3·586	60·1
Shubra	81,579	237	2·905	139	1·703	58·6
Bûlâq	93,516	609	6·512	411	4·394	67·5
Old Cairo	33,097	124	3·746	81	2·447	65·3
Wâyli	74,288	347	4·671	69	0·928	19·9
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	784,770	4,433	5·648	2,356	3·002	35·1

Relapsing Fever.—During 1918, 1,287 cases of relapsing fever were recorded in Cairo, as against 244 cases in 1917 and 1,035 in 1916.

The morbidity-rate per thousand of population was therefore 1·639, as compared with 0·325 in 1917 and 1·398 in 1916.

The death-rate per thousand living was 0·118, as against 0·021 in 1917 and 0·079 in 1916.

The highest morbidity-rate occurred in Darb el Ahmar with 2·886 per thousand of population, whilst the lowest morbidity-rate was in Shubra.

The highest death-rate was in Darb el Ahmar with 0·284 per thousand living, and the lowest death-rate in Ezbekîya with 0·052, excluding Shubra where no deaths occurred.

Table XXIV shows the case- and death-rates for the various districts.

Chart XV shows the number of weekly cases for 1918 as compared with the quinquennial period 1913–1917, estimated per million of population.

Figure 13 shows the case- and death-rates diagrammatically.

TABLE XXIV.—RELAPSING FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
Mûsky	23,588	33	1·399	2	0·084	6·1
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,717	84	1·278	4	0·060	4·8
Ezbekîya	56,620	60	1·059	3	0·052	5·0
‘Abdîn	61,269	150	2·448	11	0·179	7·3
Saiyeda Zeinab	75,908	155	2·041	10	0·131	6·4
Khalîfa	54,200	100	1·845	9	0·166	9·0
Helwân	35,944 *	58	1·613	3	0·083	5·2
Darb el Ahmar	66,861	193	2·886	19	0·284	9·8
Gamâliya	62,183	66	1·061	6	0·096	9·1
Shubra	81,579	41	0·502	—	—	—
Bûlâq	93,516	119	1·272	15	0·160	12·6
Old Cairo	33,097	37	1·117	2	0·060	5·4
Wâyli	74,288	191	2·571	9	0·121	4·7
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	784,770	1,287	1·639	93	0·118	7·2

* Including Helwân Districts.

Diphtheria.—During 1918 there were 632 cases of diphtheria registered, as against 764 in 1917 and 836 in 1916.

The morbidity-rate for this disease was 0.805, as against 1.020 in 1917 and 1.129 in 1916 per thousand of population.

The death-rate per thousand living was 0.295 as compared with 0.469 in 1917 and 0.452 in 1916.

The highest morbidity-rate occurred in Wâyli with 1.332 and the lowest in Bâb el Sha'riya with 0.289 per thousand living.

The highest death-rate for this disease was in Darb el Ahmar with 1.061 and the lowest in Bâb el Sha'riya with 0.121 per thousand living.

Table XXV shows the case- and death-rates for the various districts.

Chart XVI shows the number of weekly cases for 1918 as compared with the quinquennial period 1913–1917, estimated per million of population.

Figure 14 shows the case- and death-rates diagrammatically.

TABLE XXV.—DIPHTHERIA CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky	23,588	15	0.635	1	0.042	6.7
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,717	19	0.289	8	0.121	42.1
Ezbekîya	56,620	58	1.024	9	0.158	15.5
'Abdîn	61,269	69	1.126	19	0.310	27.5
Saiyeda Zeinab	75,908	74	0.974	33	0.434	44.6
Khalîfa	54,200	29	0.535	13	0.239	44.8
Helwân	35,944*	17	0.472	3	0.083	17.6
Darb el Ahmar	66,861	88	1.316	71	1.061	80.7
Gamâliya	62,183	30	0.482	12	0.192	40.0
Shubra	81,579	74	0.907	21	0.257	28.4
Bûlâq	93,516	42	0.449	12	0.128	28.6
Old Cairo	33,097	18	0.543	13	0.392	72.2
Wâyli	74,288	99	1.332	17	0.228	17.2
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	784,770	632	0.805	232	0.295	36.7

Measles.—During 1918 there were only 168 cases of measles recorded, as against 1,034 in 1917 and 1,222 in 1916.

The morbidity-rate was 0.214 per thousand of population, as compared with 1.380 in 1917 and 1.651 in 1916.

The death-rate for this disease was 0.104 per thousand living, as against 0.595 in 1917 and 0.820 in 1916.

The highest district morbidity-rate occurred in Musky with 0.381 per thousand of population, the lowest rate being in Gamâliya with 0.096.

The highest death-rate occurred in Old Cairo and the lowest in Wâyli with 0.040 per thousand living.

Table XXVI shows the case and death-rates for the various districts.

Chart XVII shows the number of weekly cases for 1918 as compared with the quinquennial period 1913–1917, estimated per million of population.

Figure 15 shows the case- and death-rates diagrammatically.

* Including Helwân Districts.

TABLE XXVI.—MEASLES CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky...	23,588	9	0.381	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya...	65,717	8	0.121	3	0.045	37.5
Ezbekîya ...	56,620	16	0.282	4	0.070	25.0
'Abdîn...	61,269	19	0.310	3	0.048	15.8
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	75,908	27	0.355	21	0.276	77.8
Khalîfa ...	54,200	6	0.110	2	0.036	33.3
Helwân ...	35,944*	5	0.139	2	0.055	40.0
Darb el Ahmar ...	66,861	21	0.314	16	0.239	76.2
El Gamâliya ...	62,183	6	0.096	4	0.064	66.7
Shubra ...	81,579	9	0.110	—	—	—
Bûlâq ...	93,516	21	0.224	14	0.149	66.7
Old Cairo ...	33,097	10	0.302	10	0.302	100.2
Wâyli ...	74,288	11	0.148	3	0.040	27.3
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	784,770	168	0.214	82	0.104	48.8

Smallpox.—There were 35 cases of smallpox registered during 1918, as against 48 in 1917 and 277 in 1916.

The morbidity-rate was 0.044 per thousand of population, as compared with 0.064 in 1917 and 0.374 in 1916.

The death-rate for this disease was 0.006 per thousand living, as against the same rate in 1917 and 0.139 in 1916.

The highest district morbidity-rate occurred in Khâlîfa with 0.110 cases per thousand of population, and the lowest rate was in Bâb el Sha'riya with 0.015.

The highest district death-rate occurred in Saiyeda Zeinab with 0.026 per thousand living, whilst the lowest rate was in Shubra where it was 0.012, with the exception of Mûsky, Bâb el Sha'riya, Ezbekîya, 'Abdîn, Helwân, Gamâliya, Bûlâq, Old Cairo, and Wâyli, where no deaths occurred.

Table XXVII shows the case- and death-rates for the various districts.

Chart XVIII shows the number of weekly cases for 1918 as compared with the quinquennial period 1913–1917, estimated per million of population.

Figure 16 shows the case- and death-rates diagrammatically.

TABLE XXVII.—SMALLPOX CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky...	23,588	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya ...	65,717	1	0.015	—	—	—
Ezbekîya ...	56,620	4	0.070	—	—	—
'Abdîn ...	61,269	1	0.016	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	75,908	7	0.092	2	0.026	28.6
Khalîfa ...	54,200	6	0.110	1	0.018	16.7
Helwân ...	35,944*	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar ...	66,861	3	0.044	1	0.014	33.3
Gamâliya ...	62,183	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra ...	81,579	4	0.049	1	0.012	25.0
Bûlâq ...	93,516	4	0.042	—	—	—
Old Cairo ...	33,097	1	0.030	—	—	—
Wâyli ...	74,288	4	0.053	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	784,770	35	0.044	5	0.006	14.3

* Including Helwân Districts.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—There were 23 cases of cerebro-spinal fever in 1918, as against 13 in 1917 and 33 in 1916.

The morbidity-rate was therefore 0.029 per thousand of population as against 0.017 in 1917 and 0.044 in 1916.

The death-rate per thousand living was 0.012, as against 0.016 in 1917 and 0.031 in 1916.

The highest morbidity-rate occurred in 'Abdîn with 0.097 per thousand of population and the lowest in Shubra with 0.012, exclusive of Khalîfa, Helwân, Bûlâq, and Old Cairo where there were no cases recorded.

The highest death-rate was in Wâyli with 0.053 and the lowest in Saiyeda Zeinab with 0.013, exclusive of the districts where no cases occurred and Ezbekîya and Shubra where there were no deaths.

Table XXIX shows the case- and death-rates in the various districts.

Chart XX shows the number of weekly cases for 1918, as compared with the quinquennial period 1913–1917, estimated per million of population.

Figure 18 shows the case- and death-rates diagrammatically.

TABLE XXIX.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky...	23,588	1	0.042	1	0.042	100.0
Bab el Sha'riya...	65,717	1	0.015	1	0.015	100.0
Ezbekîya ...	56,620	2	0.035	—	—	—
'Abdîn...	61,269	6	0.097	1	0.016	16.7
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	75,908	2	0.026	1	0.013	50.0
Khalîfa ...	54,200	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân ...	35,944*	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar ...	66,861	1	0.014	1	0.014	100.0
Gamâliya ...	62,183	2	0.032	1	0.016	50.0
Shubra ...	81,579	1	0.012	—	—	—
Bûlâq ...	93,516	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo ...	33,097	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli ...	74,288	7	0.094	4	0.053	57.1
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	784,770	23	0.029	10	0.012	43.4

Scarlet Fever.—During 1918 there were 81 cases of scarlet fever recorded in Cairo, as against 293 in 1917 and 48 in 1916.

The morbidity-rate for this disease was 0.103 per thousand of population, as compared with 0.391 in 1917 and 0.064 in 1916.

The death-rate per thousand living was 0.008, as against 0.029 in 1917 and 0.002 in 1916.

The highest morbidity-rate per thousand of population occurred in Mûsky with 0.381 and the lowest in Gamâliya with 0.016, except Saiyeda Zeinab, Khalîfa, and Darb el Ahmar, where no cases were recorded.

The highest death-rate per thousand living occurred in Mûsky with 0.042, whilst the lowest rate where deaths occurred was in Bâb el Sha'riya with 0.015. There were no deaths in Saiyeda Zeinab, Khalîfa, Darb el Ahmar, Gamâliya, Shubra, Bûlâq, and Wâyli.

Table XXVIII shows the case- and death-rates for the various districts.

Chart XIX shows the number of weekly cases for 1918, as compared with the quinquennial period 1913–1917, estimated per million of population.

Figure 17 shows the case- and death-rates diagrammatically.

* Including Helwân Districts.

TABLE XXVIII.—SCARLET FEVER CASE- AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûski	23,588	9	0.381	1	0.042	11.1
Bâb el Sha'riya	65,717	4	0.060	1	0.015	25.0
Ezbekiya	56,620	19	0.335	2	0.035	10.5
‘Abdin	61,269	17	0.277	1	0.016	5.9
Saiyeda Zeinab	75,908	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	54,200	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	35,944*	1	0.027	1	0.027	100.0
Darb el Ahmar	66,861	—	—	—	—	—
Gamaliya	62,183	1	0.016	—	—	—
Shubra	81,579	8	0.098	—	—	—
Bûlâq	93,516	4	0.042	—	—	—
Old Cairo	33,097	1	0.030	1	0.030	100.0
Wâyli	74,288	17	0.228	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	784,770	81	0.103	7	0.008	8.6

Puerperal Fever.—During 1918 there were 85 deaths certified as puerperal fever, as compared with 55 in 1917 and 75 in 1916.

Out of the total in 1918, 83 were deaths of native women and 2 of European.

The death-rate for this disease was, therefore, 0.112 per thousand of population, as against 0.073 in 1917 and 0.113 in 1916.

Estimated on the birth figures for the year the maternal death-rate was 3.03 per thousand births, as compared with 1.766 in 1917 and 2.406 in 1916.

In addition to the 85 deaths certified as puerperal fever there were 31 other maternal deaths which occurred within fifteen days of confinement.

The causes given on the death certificates were eclampsia 8, difficult labour 7, haemorrhage 2, heart failure 1, typhus 3, tuberculosis 1, pneumonia 2, abortion 1, typhoid fever 1, kidney disease 3, peritonitis 2.

Including these 31 deaths with the 85 certified as puerperal fever the total 116 will give a rate of 0.152 per thousand of population, or a maternal death-rate of 4.135 per thousand births.

Influenza.—During 1918 there were 545 deaths certified as influenza, 536 of which occurred from October 1 to December 31. This gives a percentage of deaths from influenza to the total deaths of 1.4 per cent.

The number of deaths certified as pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy, and other respiratory diseases (exclusive of tuberculosis), began to rise in October and increased rapidly in November and December, so that there is reason to believe that many of these were the result of influenza.

The total number of deaths from these respiratory diseases during the year was 6,293 which, added to the 545 deaths from influenza, makes a total of 6,838, or 18.2 per cent of the total deaths of Cairo city.

Table XXIX compares the deaths from influenza and the respiratory diseases.

The very interesting report of the Director Fever Hospital on the cases of influenza admitted during the course of the Epidemic of 1918-1919 will be found in the Annual Report of 1919.

The 545 deaths from influenza according to age were 13 from 0 to 1 year, 95 from 1 to 5, 52 from 5 to 10, 77 from 10 to 20, 196 from 20 to 40, 71 from 40 to 60, and 41 above 60 years.

* Including Helwân Districts.

TABLE XXIX.—COMPARISON OF DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES (EXCLUSIVE OF TUBERCULOSIS) AND INFLUENZA DURING 1918.

	WEEK ENDING.	Respiratory Diseases.	Influenza.		WEEK ENDING.	Respiratory Diseases.	Influenza.
1	January 7	78	—	27	July 8	104	—
2	„ 14	120	—	28	„ 15	72	—
3	„ 21	116	—	29	„ 22	79	—
4	„ 28	100	—	30	„ 29	87	1
5	February 4	97	—	31	August 5	134	—
6	„ 11	102	—	32	„ 12	87	—
7	„ 18	92	—	33	„ 19	92	1
8	„ 25	91	—	34	„ 26	87	1
9	March 4	78	—	35	September 2	72	—
10	„ 11	78	—	36	„ 9	66	—
11	„ 18	68	—	37	„ 16	78	—
12	„ 25	66	—	38	„ 23	72	1
13	April 1	78	1	39	„ 30	91	1
14	„ 8	75	—	40	October 7	99	3
15	„ 15	68	—	41	„ 14	90	1
16	„ 22	63	—	42	„ 21	147	5
17	„ 29	84	1	43	„ 28	156	10
18	May 6	79	—	44	November 4	205	11
19	„ 13	83	—	45	„ 11	305	28
20	„ 20	115	—	46	„ 18	422	41
21	„ 27	92	—	47	„ 25	528	60
22	June 3	98	—	48	December 2	489	74
23	„ 10	89	1	49	„ 9	522	90
24	„ 17	91	1	50	„ 16	408	95
25	„ 24	92	—	51	„ 23	315	70
26	July 1	87	—	52	„ 31	206	48

IV.—DISINFECTION SERVICE.

During 1917, 34,546 rooms and their contents were disinfected by the Disinfection Services of 'Abbâsiya and Fum el Khalîg; 12,742 rooms were done by the former Service and 21,804 by the latter. This gives a daily average for the year of 34.9 rooms disinfected by the 'Abbâsiya Service and 59.8 rooms by Fum el Khalîg.

Of the rooms disinfected by the 'Abbâsiya Service, 431 were disinfected with formalin, making a daily average of 1.2; 8,105 with sublimate solution, and 4,206 with cyllin, giving a daily average of 22.2 and 11.5 respectively.

The Fum el Khalîg Service disinfected 419 rooms with formalin, making a daily average of 1.1, 5,384 rooms with sublimate and 3,259 rooms with cyllin, giving a daily average respectively of 14.7 and 8.9.

In addition to these disinfections 128,984 articles of clothing were removed during the year by the two Services for steam disinfection.

Of this number, 82,594 articles were disinfected at 'Abbâsiya and 96,390 at Fum el Khalîg, making a daily average of 226.2 for the former Service and 127 for the later.

During 1918, 36,332 rooms and their contents were disinfected by the Disinfection Services of 'Abbâsiya and Fum el Khalîg. 'Abbâsiya was responsible for 20,698 rooms whilst 15,634 rooms were done by Fum el Khalîg.

This gives a daily average for the year of 56.7 rooms disinfected by 'Abbâsiya and 42.3 by Fum el Khalîg.

Of the 20,698 rooms disinfected by 'Abbâsiya 409 were done with formalin, 14,290 with sublimate and 5,999 with cyllin. This gives a daily average of 1.1 rooms disinfected with formalin, 39.1 rooms with sublimate, and 16.4 with cyllin.

The Fum el Khalîg Service disinfected 340 rooms with formalin or a daily average of 0.9 room; 11,443 with sublimate and 3,845 with cyllin, making a daily average of 31.3 and 10.5 respectively.

In addition, 370,055 articles of clothing were removed during the year for steam disinfection.

Of this number, 302,716 articles were disinfected at the 'Abbâsiya Station, making a daily average of 829.4, whilst 67,339 articles were sent to Fum el Khalîg or a daily average of 184.5.

V.—FEVER HOSPITAL.

During 1917 the total number of admissions to the Government Fever Hospital was 1,610. From this total should be deducted 206 military and extra-urban cases, leaving a total of 1,404 admissions of cases belonging to Cairo proper.

Of this number 1,005 were males and 399 females (Table XXX).

Out of this total 14 were first class, 54 second class, and 1,336 third class (Table XXXI).

The admissions included 33 cases of smallpox, 24 of chicken pox, 40 of measles, 17 of scarlet fever, 71 of typhoid fever, 419 of typhus fever, 211 of relapsing fever, 10 of cerebro-spinal fever, 37 of diphtheria, 13 of mumps, 1 of bubonic plague, 7 of para-typhoid fever, 2 of para-Malta fever, and 519 other cases consisting of 321 cases sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease, 131 persons under observation in whom no disease was discovered, and 67 mothers and other persons accompanying patients.

The admissions from the eight principal notifiable diseases (smallpox, measles, typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, relapsing fever, cerebro-spinal fever, scarlet fever, and diphtheria), excluding 104 extra-urban cases, were 845, which is 19.6 per cent of the total cases (4,304) recorded in Cairo during 1917, as compared with 34.0 per cent in 1916 and 28.7 in 1915 (Table XXXVII).

There were 193 deaths (Table XXXII) in the hospital during 1917, which includes 32 deaths of patients suffering from various diseases other than infectious who had been sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis but whose condition on arrival did not permit of a refusal of admission.

These included 4 of erysipelas, 1 malaria, 6 pneumonia, 3 tetanus, 3 septicæmia, 4 heart diseases, 8 acute gastro-enteritis, 2 uræmia, and 1 pyæmia.

TABLE XXX.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL. MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED EACH MONTH AND DISEASE FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1917.

MONTH.	SEX.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Bubonic Plague.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accomp. Sick.	Para-Typhoid Fever.	Para-Malta.	TOTAL.
January ... {	Male ...	1	1	—	—	9	8	1	—	1	—	1	21	17	1	—	—	61
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	3	—	—	13
February ... {	Male ...	—	3	—	1	2	26	5	3	—	2	—	7	10	7	—	—	66
	Female ...	—	5	1	—	3	14	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	—	31
March {	Male ...	6	1	7	1	4	33	26	1	—	1	—	2	22	10	—	—	114
	Female ...	6	4	—	—	2	13	2	—	1	—	1	4	1	10	—	—	44
April {	Male ...	4	4	4	3	2	43	29	1	1	2	—	2	35	21	1	—	152
	Female ...	—	1	3	1	—	21	9	—	3	—	—	5	3	8	—	—	54
May {	Male ...	3	—	5	1	—	58	33	—	1	2	—	4	24	14	—	—	145
	Female ...	4	1	5	2	3	21	5	1	—	1	—	3	8	3	11	—	68
June {	Male ...	—	1	3	1	6	45	18	1	3	1	—	2	22	11	—	—	114
	Female ...	2	—	4	—	1	23	1	—	—	—	—	4	3	6	—	—	44
July {	Male ...	4	—	2	—	4	22	18	—	2	—	—	15	6	—	—	—	78
	Female ...	1	—	5	—	5	19	2	—	2	1	—	5	1	7	—	—	48
August {	Male ...	1	—	1	1	13	13	16	—	3	—	1	20	5	—	1	—	74
	Female ...	—	—	—	1	10	9	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	28
September {	Male ...	—	2	—	—	4	9	2	—	1	—	—	18	7	—	1	—	43
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	13
October {	Male ...	—	1	—	—	2	7	—	—	3	—	—	37	3	—	—	—	51
	Female ...	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	3	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	19	
November {	Male ...	—	—	4	—	5	5	—	6	—	—	—	17	9	—	—	—	46
	Female ...	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	19	
December {	Male ...	—	—	—	—	8	26	2	1	—	1	—	14	7	—	2	—	61
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	4	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	18
1917 {	Male ...	19	13	22	12	37	278	186	9	18	9	1	19	255	117	2	6	1,005
	Female ...	14	11	18	5	34	141	25	1	19	4	—	6	41	14	65	1	399
TOTALS		33	24	40	17	71	419	211	10	37	13	1	25	296	131	67	7	1,404

TABLE XXXI.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL. ADMISSIONS BY CLASSES PER MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1917.

MONTH.	CLASS.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Bubonic Plague.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accomp. Sick.	Para-Typhoid Fever.	Para-Malta.	TOTAL.
January ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
	Third ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	8	1	—	3	3	—	71
February ...	First ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second ...	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	5	36	6	3	—	2	—	—	8
	Third ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10	9	89
March ...	First ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second ...	2	—	4	—	2	—	—	6	44	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	11
	Third ...	10	4	—	5	—	—	—	6	—	27	—	1	—	3	25	11	146
April ...	First ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second ...	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	2	—	64	38	1	—	1	—	—	6
	Third ...	4	4	—	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	39	24	199
May ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Second ...	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	2	—	3	76	38	1	—	1	—	4
	Third ...	7	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	32	16	206
June ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second ...	—	—	1	—	7	—	—	1	—	6	66	19	1	3	—	—	4
	Third ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	26	14	154
July ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Second ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Third ...	3	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	40	20	—	—	—	4	1	7	121
August ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Third ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	23	—	22	17	—	—	3	1	22	99
September ...	First ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Third ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	17	2	—	—	—	2	—	7	54
October ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Second ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	11	—	—	2	38	3	67
	Third ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—
November ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
	Third ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	5	—	—	8	6	—	57
December ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	5
	Third ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	30	2	—	3	14	8	73
1917 ...	First ...	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	14
	Second ...	5	3	2	—	9	1	1	67	406	210	10	28	13	—	25	288	130
	Third ...	28	19	38	7	67	406	210	—	—	—	—	25	288	130	59	6	1,336
TOTAL ...		33	24	40	17	71	419	211	10	37	13	1	25	296	131	67	7	1,404

TABLE XXXII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER. HOSPITAL MONTHLY MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1917.

MONTH.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Malaria.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Para-Typhoid Fever.	Para-Malta.	TOTALS.
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
TOTALS ...	3	2	3	4	12	104	10	9	12	1	1	4	18	6	3	1	193	

TABLE XXXIII.—MONTHLY CONVICT ADMISSIONS AND DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1917.

MONTH.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Malaria.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Para-Typhoid Fever.	Para-Malta.	TOTALS.
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
TOTALS ...	—	1	—	—	14	25	30	—	—	2	12	41	—	—	4	3	1	134

The number of deaths from infectious diseases was 161. Therefore the death-rate in the hospital estimated on the total admissions (1610) was 12.0 per cent.

The death-rate from infectious diseases (995) was 16.2 per cent.

The infectious deaths give case mortalities of 8.5 per cent in smallpox, 7.7 per cent in chicken pox, 7.3 per cent in measles, 19 per cent in scarlet fever, 13 per cent in typhoid fever, 22.7 per cent in typhus fever, 4.1 per cent in relapsing fever, 75 per cent in cerebro-spinal fever, 29.2 per cent in diphtheria, and 6.6 per cent in mumps.

Included among the 1,336 third class admissions were 134 sick convicts from the Cairo prisons (Table XXXIII).

Of these 1 suffered from smallpox, 12 from typhoid fever, 25 from typhus, 30 from relapsing fever, 1 from mumps, 3 from paratyphoid, 1 from Malta fever, 2 from malaria, 2 from pertussis, 12 from erysipelas, and 45 from other non infectious diseases.

Of the convict patients 10 died (Table XXXIV), death being due to typhoid fever 6, relapsing fever 1, erysipelas 1, Malta fever, 1, and 1 from a non infectious disease.

TABLE XXXIV.—MONTHLY CONVICT MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1917.

MONTH.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Erysipelas.	Malta Fever.	Observation Cases.	TOTAL.
January...	—	—	—	1	—	1
February	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	1	—	—	1
April	1	—	—	—	—	1
May	1	—	—	—	—	1
June	2	—	—	—	—	2
July	—	1	—	—	—	1
August	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	1	—	—	—	1	2
December	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	6	1	1	1	1	10

In the Hospital Laboratory 2,070 examinations of specimens were carried out during 1917. These include 151 films for malaria, 953 relapsing fever, 581 Widal's reaction for malaria, 87 paratyphoid, 17 Malta fever, 54 typhoid blood cultures, 100 cultures from stools and urine from typhoid and paratyphoid cases, 30 specimens of sputa for T.B., 82 swabs for diphtheria, 13 specimens of fluid for cerebro-spinal fever, and 2 specimens for plague.

In 1918 there were 5,207 patients admitted to hospital after excluding 1,526 extra-urban cases.

Of this total 3,789 were males and 1,418 females (Table XXXV).

Among the admissions were 61 first class, 203 second class, and 4,943 third class (Table XXXVI).

The admissions included 30 cases of smallpox, 7 of chickenpox, 14 of measles, 8 of scarlet fever, 118 of typhoid fever, 1,887 of typhus fever, 1,132 of relapsing fever, 10 of cerebro-spinal fever, 57 of diphtheria, 12 of mumps, 16 of para-Malta fever, and 1,915 other cases consisting of 970 cases sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis, 884 sent in under observation, and 61 mothers of young children and persons accompanying patients.

The admissions from the eight principal notifiable diseases (smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, typhus fever, relapsing fever, cerebro-spinal fever, and diphtheria) in 1918 were 3,256, which, estimated on the total of 8,268 cases of these diseases recorded in Cairo during the year, gives a percentage of 39.4 per cent admissions as compared with 24.3 per cent in 1917 and 34.0 per cent in 1910.

These 8,268 admissions do not include 703 cases from extra-urban sources.

There were 643 deaths in the hospital during the year.

Of these 1 was caused by smallpox, 26 by typhoid fever, 489 by typhus fever, 2 by cerebro-spinal fever, 17 by relapsing fever, 1 by mumps, 4 by Malta fever, and 26 by various non infectious diseases in the case of patients sent to hospital under a mistaken diagnosis and whose condition did not allow a refusal of admission.

The causes of death in these 26 cases were 2 by tetanus, 1 by malaria, and 23 by pneumonia (Table XXXVIII).

TABLE XXXV.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL. MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED EACH MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1918.

MONTH.	SEX.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Bubonic Plague.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Para-Malta Fever.	TOTALS.
January ... {	Male ...	1	2	—	—	78	35	—	—	8	2	—	—	1	11	280	1	—	418
	Female ...	4	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	21	6	—	—	51
February ... {	Male ...	2	—	—	—	58	92	1	4	1	2	—	—	7	15	2	—	—	183
	Female ...	1	—	—	—	10	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	4	4	—	—	27
March {	Male ...	1	2	2	—	113	198	—	2	5	—	—	—	29	46	1	—	—	399
	Female ...	—	—	—	1	50	33	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	16	6	—	—	112
April {	Male ...	1	—	1	—	286	175	—	0	2	—	—	—	40	64	—	—	1	580
	Female ...	2	—	—	1	32	169	54	1	2	—	—	—	11	27	7	—	—	306
May {	Male ...	1	—	2	—	298	135	—	1	2	—	—	—	55	81	1	—	—	576
	Female ...	1	—	—	—	163	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	55	2	—	—	314
June {	Male ...	1	—	2	—	216	130	—	1	2	—	—	—	45	48	—	—	2	445
	Female ...	2	1	2	—	130	49	—	1	—	—	—	—	23	24	6	—	—	238
July {	Male ...	1	1	2	—	89	57	2	—	1	—	—	—	69	57	—	—	4	296
	Female ...	—	1	2	1	63	25	—	2	1	—	—	—	22	18	3	—	—	138
August ... {	Male ...	—	—	1	3	15	44	48	1	1	—	—	—	110	46	—	—	6	276
	Female ...	1	—	2	—	3	23	7	—	4	—	—	—	20	11	5	—	1	77
September ... {	Male ...	2	—	—	1	24	25	15	—	1	—	—	—	80	20	—	—	2	170
	Female ...	1	—	—	—	3	10	6	—	2	—	—	—	21	4	3	—	—	50
October ... {	Male ...	—	—	—	—	2	20	11	—	7	—	—	—	132	15	1	—	—	188
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	28	3	4	—	—	47
November ... {	Male ...	1	—	—	—	6	14	6	1	3	—	—	—	124	11	2	—	—	168
	Female ...	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	12	4	6	—	—	31
December ... {	Male ...	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	68	10	—	—	—	90
	Female ...	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	4	1	—	—	27
1918... ... {	Male ...	17	5	8	5	70	1,245	902	6	30	11	—	4	770	693	8	—	15	3,789
	Female ...	13	2	6	3	48	642	230	4	27	2	—	—	196	191	53	—	1	1,418
TOTALS		30	7	14	8	118	1,887	1,132	10	57	13	—	4	966	884	61	—	16	5,207

TABLE XXXVI.— GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.

ADMISSIONS BY CLASSES PER MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED.

MONTH.	Class.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Bubonic Plague.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Para-Malta Fever.	TOTAL.
January ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Second	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	301	3	—	15
	Third	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	451
February ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
	Third	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	203
March ...	First	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Second	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	16
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	231	—	—	—	—	32	62	2	—	489
April ...	First	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
	Second	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	228	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	26
	Third	1	—	—	—	—	—	41	429	—	1	—	—	—	51	90	5	—	851
May ...	First	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
	Second	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	24	184	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	27
	Third	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	428	—	—	—	—	—	92	136	3	—	853
June ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	15
	Second	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	4	—	—	—	67	69	2	—	33
	Third	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	311	174	—	2	—	—	—	3	3	2	635
July ...	First	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Second	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	18	80	1	—	—	—	3	74	1	—	30
	Third	1	2	—	—	—	—	12	131	—	2	—	—	—	88	2	2	3	398
August ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
	Second	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	55	1	—	—	—	1	127	3	2	340
	Third	—	—	3	—	—	—	18	—	—	4	—	—	—	57	57	3	6	—
September ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26	33	—	3	—	—	99	24	3	2	215
	Third	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
October ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	9
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	11	—	—	158	18	4	—
	Third	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	—	—	1	—	—	—	158	18	4	226
November ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	4	—	10
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	128	15	4	—	8
	Third	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	14	6	1	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	181
December ...	First	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	5	4	—	1
	Second	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	9	14	1	—	16
	Third	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	1	—	75	14	1	—	100
1918 ...	First	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	39	11	—	3	—	—	5	1	5	—	61
	Second	12	—	4	3	4	109	112	1,739	1,120	7	43	13	—	25	5	14	2	203
	Third	17	6	8	4	112	—	—	—	—	—	4	936	878	42	14	14	4,943	
TOTALS ...		30	7	14	8	118	1,187	1,132	10	57	13	—	4	966	884	61	16	5,207	

TABLE XXXVII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL. TOTAL CASES RECORDED AND NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL IN 1916, 1917, AND 1918 OF THE EIGHT PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISEASE.	1916			1917			1918		
	Corrected City Total of Cases.	Cairo Cases admitted to Hospital.	Per Cent.	Corrected City Total of Cases.	Cairo Cases admitted to Hospital.	Per Cent.	Corrected City Total of Cases.	Cairo Cases admitted to Hospital.	Per Cent.
Smallpox ...	227	217	78·3	48	33	68	35	30	85
Measles ...	1,222	45	3·6	1,034	40	14	168	14	18
Scarlet Fever ...	48	1	2·0	293	17	5	81	8	11
Diphtheria ...	836	59	7·0	764	37	5	632	57	95
Typhoid Fever ...	1,462	136	9·3	1,141	71	6	1,609	118	140
Typhus Fever ...	1,858	867	46·6	767	419	5	4,433	1,887	117
Relapsing Fever ...	1,035	972	93·9	244	211	8	1,287	1,132	79
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	33	9	27·2	13	10	3	23	10	39
TOTALS ...	6,771	2,306	34·0	4,304	845	19	8,268	3,256	25

TABLE XXXVIII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL. MONTHLY MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1918.

MONTH.	CAUSES OF DEATH									
	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Malaria.
January	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
October	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
November	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	1	3	1	26	489	73	2	17	1	1

TABLE XXXIX.—MONTHLY CONVICT ADMISSIONS AND DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1918.

MONTH.	CAUSES OF DEATH									
	Persons accompanying sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Para-Malta.	Other Diseases.	Malaria.	Erysipelas.	Bubonic Plague.	Mumps.	Other Diseases.
January	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
February	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
March	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
April	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
August	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
September	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
October	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
November	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
December	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	2	1	27	43	154	3	1	1	2	105

The number of deaths from infectious diseases was 617. The death-rate in hospital estimated on the total admissions (6,733) was 9.5 per cent, whilst the death-rate from the total infectious diseases (4,013) was 15.3 per cent.

The infectious deaths give case-mortalities of 3 per cent in smallpox, 30 per cent in chicken-pox, 5 per cent in measles, 13.8 per cent in typhoid, 21.3 per cent in typhus, 5.1 per cent in relapsing fever, 18.1 per cent in cerebro-spinal fever, 28.8 per cent in diphtheria, 6.6 per cent in mumps, and 14.1 per cent in Malta fever.

There were 353 sick convicts admitted from the Cairo prisons (Table XXXIX). Of these 2 were cases of smallpox, 1 chicken-pox, 27 typhoid, 43 typhus, 154 relapsing fever, 3 diphtheria, 1 mumps, 3 Malta fever, 4 malaria, 3 pertussis, and 112 other non infectious diseases.

There were 10 deaths (Table XL) among these, the cause of death being due to scarlet fever 1, typhoid fever 4, relapsing fever 2, diphtheria 1, whooping cough 1, and 1 from a non infectious disease.

TABLE XL.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL. MONTHLY CONVICT MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1918.

MONTH.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Diphtheria.	Other Diseases.	Whooping Cough.	TOTAL.
January	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
May	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
June	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
July	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
November	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS	1	4	2	1	1	1	10

In the Hospital Laboratory 3,861 examinations of specimens were carried out during the year. These include 172 films for malaria, 1,593 for relapsing fever, 884 Widal's reaction for typhoid, 200 para-typhoid, 33 Malta fever, 783 Weil-Felix, 15 typhoid blood cultures, 30 cultures for stools and urine from typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, 60 specimens of sputa for T.B., 85 for diphtheria, 5 specimens of fluid for cerebro-spinal fever, and 1 specimen for plague.

VI.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1917, 1,869 calls were made on the Ambulance Service; as compared with 3,101 in 1916 and 3,668 in 1915.

One hundred and eighty journeys were made by the ambulance of the first class, 195 by those of the second class, 490 by the third class, and 1,004 by hooded carts.

During 1918 there were 4,904 calls made on the Ambulance Service, as compared with 1,869 in 1917 and 3,101 in 1916.

Two hundred fifty journeys were made by the first class ambulance, 399 by the ambulance of the second class, 378 by those of the third class, and 3,887 by the hooded carts.

VII.—DEATH INQUIRIES.

Of the total of 27,955 deaths which occurred in Cairo during 1917 there were 19,689 of persons who had received no medical attendance during life and whose deaths therefore required investigation. This gives a ratio of 70·4 per cent of uncertified deaths to total deaths, as compared with 71·9 per cent in 1916 and 75·1 per cent in 1915.

However, as the investigations concerned, with very few exceptions, deaths of actual Cairo residents, the percentage should be more properly calculated on the 26,804 deaths belonging to Cairo proper. This then gives a proportion of 73·4 per cent as compared with 74·8 per cent in 1916 and 77·5 per cent in 1915.

Of the 19,689 inquests held, the investigation was made in 13,738, or 69·8 per cent of the cases, by the District Medical Officers, in 4,127, or 21 per cent, by the District *hakîmas*, whilst in outside villages, attached to the City, 1,674 cases, or 8·5 per cent, were carried out by village sanitary barbers, and 150, or 8 per cent, by the village *dâyas*.

The average daily number of death inquiries held in 1917 was 53·9, as compared with 58·1 in 1916 and 69·15 in 1915.

The daily average of examinations carried out by the District Medical Officers in 1917 was 37·6, as compared with 40·31 in 1916 and 45·39 in 1915.

The daily average of death inquiries held by the *hakîmas* was 11·2, as compared with 12·81 in 1916 and 19·77 in 1915.

In the outlying villages the daily average of inquiries was 4·6 by the sanitary barbers and 0·41 by the *dâyas* of the various districts concerned.

The largest number of inquiries held by a Medical Officer in 1917 was 1,820 by the Medical Officer of Bûlâq, who dealt with an average of 4·9 cases per day, as compared with 6·08 in 1916 and 7·3 in 1915, being the highest average in both years, and also carried out by the same Medical Officer.

The smallest number of inquiries in 1917 was in previous years held by the Medical Officer of Helwân, with 159 cases, or a daily average of 0·43, as compared with 0·41 in 1916 and 0·35 in 1915.

The largest number of inquiries held by *hakîmas* was in Bûlâq (II) with 663, or an average of 1·8 per day, as compared with 2·35 in 1916 and 3·1 in 1915. The same district *hakîmas* had the highest average during these two years.

The smallest number of investigations was, as in the previous two years, held by the *hakîmas* of Helwân, with only 24 cases, or a daily average of 0·06.

Table XLI gives details of the various inquiries held during 1917.

During 1918, out of a total of 43,198 deaths in Cairo, 27,211 persons died without having received any medical attendance during their last illness and whose deaths therefore required investigation.

Estimated on the total deaths, the proportion of uncertified deaths was 63·0 per cent. However, as the investigations concerned only cases of Cairo origin the percentage should more properly be calculated on the 37,568 deaths of persons forming part of the Cairo population. Based on this, the ratio of uncertified deaths was 72·4 per cent, as against 73·4 per cent in 1917 and 74·8 per cent in 1916.

TABLE XLI.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1917.

DISTRICT.	All Deaths.	UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.					District Totals.	Percentage of Deaths Uncertified.
		Investigated by District Medical Officers.	Investigated by District <i>Hakîmas</i> .	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers.	Investigated by Village <i>Dâyas</i> .	Per Cent.		
Mûsky	650	235	59	—	—	294	45·2	
Bâb el Sha'riya	2,340	1,222	279	—	—	1,501	64·1	
Ezbekiyya	1,246	189	207	—	—	396	31·8	
Abdîn	1,780	922	207	—	—	1,129	63·4	
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,610	1,218	606	—	—	1,824	69·9	
Helwân	266	159	24	—	—	183	68·8	
Khalîfa	2,245	1,615	360	—	—	1,975	88·0	
Darb el Ahmar	2,269	1,411	334	—	—	1,745	76·9	
Gamâliya	2,246	1,441	293	—	—	1,734	77·2	
Shubra	2,921	923	261	947	66	2,207	75·5	
Bûlâq	4,072	1,820	430	—	—	2,250	87·4	
Bûlâq II		648	663	—	—	1,361		
Old Cairo	1,559	893	176	284	43	1,396	89·5	
Wâyli	2,600	246	52	443	41	782	67·0	
Zeitûn		786	176	—	—	962		
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	26,804	13,738	4,127	1,674	150	19,689	73·4	

Of the 27,211 inquests held, the investigation was made in 19,437, or 51·7 per cent of the cases, by the District Medical Officers; 7,649, or 20·4 per cent of the cases, by the District *dâyas*; whilst in the outside villages attached to the city, 108 investigations, or 0·3 per cent of the cases, and 17, or 0·04 per cent of the cases, were made by the village sanitary barbers and *dâyas* respectively.

The daily average of death inquiries held in 1918 was 74·5, as compared with 53·9 in 1917 and 58·1 in 1916.

The daily average of examinations carried out by the District Medical Officers in 1918 was 53·3, as against 37·6 in 1917 and 40·3 in 1916.

The daily average held by the *hakîmas* was 20·9 in 1918, as against 11·2 in 1917 and 12·8 in 1916.

The daily average in 1918 of inquiries held by the sanitary barbers was 0·3, as against 4·6 in 1917 and 4·2 in 1916; whilst the daily average held by the *dâyas* was 0·04, as against 0·4 in 1917 and 0·76 in 1916.

The reason of the small number of investigations held this year by the village barbers and *dâyas* is that owing to the possible chance of cholera coming to Egypt all investigations in the outlying villages were made by the District Medical Officer and *hakîmas* from the month of February.

The largest number of inquiries by a Medical Officer during 1918 was 2,479 by the Health Officer of Shubra, who dealt with an average of 6·8 cases per day, as compared with 4·9 in 1917 and 6·08 in 1916 cases per day in Bûlâq.

The smallest number of inquiries in 1918 was, as in the previous years, held by the Medical Officer of Helwân, who investigated 218 cases, a daily average of 0·6 cases, as compared with 0·43 in 1917 and 0·41 cases in 1916.

The highest number of inquiries held, this year, by *hakîmas*, was in Bûlâq I with 1,438, or an average of 3·9 per day, as against 1·8 in 1917 and 2·35 in 1916.

TABLE XLII.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1918.

DISTRICT.	All Deaths.	UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.					District Totals.	Percentage of Deaths Uncertified.
		Investigated by District Medical Officers.	Investigated by District <i>Hukîmas</i> .	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers.	Investigated by Village <i>Dâyâs</i> .	Per Cent.		
Mûsky	843	207	52	—	—	—	259	30·7
Bâb el Sha'riya	3,162	1,570	508	—	—	—	2,078	65·7
Ezbekîya	1,915	516	197	—	—	—	713	37·2
‘Abdîn	2,438	1,136	363	—	—	—	1,499	61·5
Saiyeda Zeinab	3,700	1,575	953	—	—	—	2,528	68·3
Helwân	412	218	51	—	—	—	269	65·3
Khalîfa	3,146	2,214	643	—	—	—	2,857	90·8
Darb el Ahmar	3,120	1,656	607	—	—	—	2,263	72·5
Gamâliya	3,095	1,416	801	—	—	—	2,217	71·6
Shubra	4,024	2,479	625	50	7	—	3,161	78·5
Bûlâq ... { Bûlâq I ...	5,947	2,024	1,438	—	—	—	3,462	88·0
... { Bûlâq II ...		1,133	638	—	—	—	1,771	
Old Cairo	2,091	1,423	365	24	4	—	1,816	86·8
Wâyli ... { Zeitûn ...	3,675	941	161	34	6	—	1,142	63·1
... { Abbâsiya ...		929	247	—	—	—	1,176	
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	37,568	19,437	1,649	108	17	—	27,211	72·4

The smallest number of investigations was, as in the previous two years, held by the *hakîmas* of Helwân, who inquired into 51 cases, or a daily average of 0·13 cases, as against 0·06 in 1917 and 0·04 in 1916.

Table XLII gives the details of the various inquiries held in 1918 in the different districts of the City with the ratio of uncertified to total deaths in each district.

Table XLIII shows the district percentages of uncertified deaths as compared with the years 1916, 1917, and 1918.

TABLE XLIII.—DISTRICT PERCENTAGES OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS IN THE YEARS 1916, 1917, AND 1918.

DISTRICT.	1916	1917	1918			
				Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Mûsky	45·1	45·2	30·7			
Bâb el Sha'riya	66·0	64·1	65·7			
Ezbekîya	36·4	31·8	37·2			
‘Abdîn	63·4	63·4	61·5			
Saiyeda Zeinab	74·3	69·9	68·3			
Helwân	73·8	68·8	65·3			
Khalîfa	90·0	88·0	90·8			
Darb el Ahmar	78·1	76·9	72·5			
Gamâliya	73·3	77·2	71·6			
Shubra	74·8	75·5	78·5			
Bûlâq	90·4	87·4	88·0			
Old Cairo	89·6	89·5	86·8			
Wâyli	67·8	67·0	63·1			
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	74·8	73·4	72·4			

VIII.—VACCINATIONS.

During 1917, 31,194 vaccinations were carried out by the Medical Officers of the Inspectorate and the various districts, as compared with 39,174 in 1916 and 31,695 in 1915.

Of the 31,194 vaccinations during the year, 29,262 were primary vaccinations, 28,954 being for native children and 308 for Europeans.

The remaining 1,932 were revaccinations of persons in contact with smallpox cases or of persons applying for it.

Of these 1,875 were natives and 57 Europeans.

There were 27,739 vaccinations during 1918, as compared with 31,194 in 1917 and 39,174 in 1916.

Out of the total of vaccinations during 1918, 25,613 were primary, 25,312 being for native children and 301 for Europeans.

The remaining 2,126 were revaccinations of persons in contact with smallpox cases or of persons applying for it.

Of these, 2,121 were natives and 5 Europeans.

IX.—SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

(a) EXAMINATION OF NATIVE PROSTITUTES.

During 1917, there were 351 new registrations which, added to the 1,379 carried over from 1916, gives a total of 1,730 women inscribed in the registers for this year.

Five hundred and twenty-four names were struck off the registers during the year for various reasons such as death, leaving the district, evasion of supervision. There remained, therefore, 1,206 women at the end of the year to be carried on the registers of 1918.

There were 36,685 examinations carried out in 1917 by the medical officers in charge, as compared with 45,100 in 1916 and 36,800 in 1915. This gives an average of 21.2 examinations per woman, as compared with 22.0 in 1916 and 20.0 in 1915.

Of this total of examinations 31,046 were women belonging to Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya Districts, 3,666 to 'Abbâsiya, and 1,973 to Saiyeda Zeinab.

During the course of the year 2,081 women were found suffering from venereal diseases and sent to hospital for treatment.

Among these 2,081 women 2,129 cases of disease were discovered as compared with 1,203 in 1916 and 1,513 in 1915.

TABLE XLIV.—RÉSUMÉ OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED NATIVE WOMEN.

DISTRICT.	Number of Women on Register.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining on Registers at End of the Year.	Number of Examinations held.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Women diseased sent to Hospital.	Number of Cases of Disease discovered.	Percentage of Examinations exposing Diseased Condition.
1917								
Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya	1,447	410	1,037	31,046	21.4	—	1,880	6.0
'Abbâsiya	201	86	115	3,666	18.2	—	154	4.2
Saiyeda Zeinab	82	28	54	1,973	24.1	—	95	4.8
TOTALS	1,730	524	1,206	36,685	21.2	2,081	2,129	5.8
1918								
Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya	1,827	320	1,007	25,381	19.1	3,371	3,420	13.5
'Abbâsiya	171	60	111	2,614	15.3	253	256	9.8
Saiyeda Zeinab	75	4	71	1,252	16.7	118	118	9.4
TOTALS	1,573	384	1,189	29,247	18.6	3,742	3,794	13.0

TABLE XLV.—VENEREAL DISEASE DISCOVERED AMONG NATIVE REGISTERED WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1917				1918			
	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya.	'Abbâsîya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya.	'Abbâsîya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.
Syphilis ...	Primary ...	184	9	10	203	84	6	91
	Secondary ...	80	30	22	132	129	5	140
	Tertiary ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total Syphilis ...		264	39	32	335	214	11	232
Gonorrhœa	Acute ...	—	—	—	—	342	6	350
	Chronic ...	—	—	—	—	2,796	224	102
Total Gonorrhœa ...		1,438	108	58	1,604	3,138	230	104
Chancroid		178	7	5	190	68	15	7
TOTALS		1,880	154	95	9,129	3,420	256	118
								3,794

This gives a percentage of 5.8 per cent examinations exposing diseased conditions, as against 2.6 per cent in 1916 and 4.1 per cent in 1915.

There were 335 cases of syphilis, 1,604 of gonorrhœa, and 190 of chancroids (Table XLIV and XLV).

During 1918 the total number of native prostitutes on the registers was 1,573. Out of this number 1,206 were carried over from 1917, whilst 367 were newly registered during 1918.

These figures show a slight decrease on the previous year when the total number on the registers was 1,730. The greatest proportionate reduction was at 'Abbâsîya, *i.e.* 171 as against 201 in 1917.

During the year 384 women were struck off the registers for various reasons such as having left the district, giving up the life, death, etc., so that this left a total of 1,189 at the end of the year.

The aggregate number of examinations made during 1918 by the Medical Officers in charge was 29,247, as compared with 36,685 in 1917. The average number of examinations per woman was therefore 18.6, as against 21.2 in 1917.

This lower average affects all districts, but more especially Saiyeda Zeinab.

Of the total examinations, 25,381 were of women belonging to the Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya districts, 2,614 to 'Abbâsîya, and 1,252 to Saiyeda Zeinab.

As a result of these examinations 3,742 women were found suffering from venereal disease and sent to hospital for treatment. This shows a large increase of women found diseased as compared with 2,081 in 1917 and 1,203 in 1916.

The total number of cases of disease discovered among the 3,742 admissions to hospital was 3,794; that is to say 52 were discovered to be suffering from double infection.

The percentage of examinations revealing disease was 13 per cent, as against 5.8 per cent in 1917 and 2.6 per cent in 1916.

Out of the 3,794 cases of venereal disease discovered 3,472 were cases of gonorrhœa and 232 of syphilis, as compared with 1,604 gonorrhœa cases and 335 of syphilis discovered in 1917.

There were, besides, 90 cases of chancroids discovered during the year. All these figures show a very marked increase of disease as compared with 1917.

During the first six months of 1917 the examinations were conducted under most unfavourable conditions and the present rooms were not opened until June of that year.

The augmented numbers may, in part at least, be attributable to the greatly improved facilities afforded in the new quarters for thorough examination and accurate diagnosis.

An analysis of the diseases shows a marked diminution in the incidence of syphilis, more particularly the primary stage. This is probably due to more accurate diagnosis.

The number of cases of secondary syphilis at Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya is, on the other hand, considerably increased (129 as against 80 in 1917). This is accounted

for by the fact that the Wassermann reaction has been employed in the diagnosis of all doubtful cases presenting no infectious lesion but merely a doubtful rash or adenitis.

By this means a large number of cases—potential sources of infection—have been brought under treatment.

The total number of cases of gonorrhœa for 1918 is more than double those for 1917.

The largest number of cases of gonorrhœa were due to urethritis, whilst cases of cervitis were relatively of infrequent occurrence.

This is no doubt partly due to the fact that the women, before presenting themselves for examination, have the vagina and cervix douched and swabbed with astringent lotions, and thus altering the diagnosis value of the discharge if any should still remain.

At the same time there is no doubt that urethritis is much the commonest lesion and is peculiarly intractable.

(b) EXAMINATION OF EUROPEAN PROSTITUTES.

During 1917 there were 94 fresh registrations which, added to the 425 names carried over from 1916, gives a total of 519 women on the registers during the year.

Out of this number 156 were struck off during the year for various reasons, leaving 363 to be carried over to 1918.

The number of examinations held in 1917 was 16,372, making an average of 31.5 examinations per woman.

Three hundred and twenty-nine were sent to hospital during the year, either because they were diseased or for observation. This gives a percentage of 2.0 per cent examinations exposing diseased conditions, as against 3.5 per cent in 1916 and 4.4 per cent in 1915.

During 1918 there were 440 European women on the registers, as against 519 in 1917 and 659 in 1916.

Of this number 363 were carried over from the previous year, whilst 17 were new names.

During the year 48 names were struck off for various reasons, leaving 392 on the registers at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations held during the year was 17,275, which gives an average of 39.3 examinations per woman.

In the course of these examinations 450 cases of venereal disease were discovered and sent to hospital for treatment.

This gives a percentage of 2.6 per cent examinations exposing diseased condition as against 2.0 per cent in 1917 and 3.5 per cent in 1916 (Table XLVI).

(c) EUROPEAN LOCK HOSPITAL.

During 1917, there were 329 cases admitted to hospital, of whom 24 were suffering from syphilis, 254 from gonorrhœa, and 14 from venereal sores. The remaining 27 were kept under observation and found not to be diseased.

At the end of the year there were only four women remaining in hospital, all of which were suffering from chronic gonorrhœa; so that the actual number of women admitted and discharged during the year was 324.

The average number of days in hospital per patient was 16.9 for all cases.

The average period of detention for those suffering from syphilis was 42.5 days for primary cases, 31.7 for secondary, 18.6 for tertiary, and 35.5 for all cases.

TABLE XLVI.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED EUROPEAN WOMEN 1916, 1917 AND 1918.

YEAR.	Number of Women registered during the Year.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining at the End of the Year.	Total Number of Examinations held during the Year.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Women found Diseased.	Percentage of Examinations exposing Diseased Condition.
							Per Cent.
1916	659	234	425	24,934	37.8	896	3.5
1917	519	156	363	16,372	31.5	329	2.0
1918	440	48	392	17,275	39.3	450	2.6

TABLE XLVII.—EUROPEAN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN. NUMBER OF PATIENTS AND PERIOD OF DETENTION FOR THE DIFFERENT DISEASES.

As regards gonorrhœa the average number of days in hospital was 49.7 for acute cases and 16.2 for chronic.

The patients under observation were detained on an average 3.5 days, whilst the average number of days for those suffering from venereal sores was 8.8 days.

An analysis of the diseases shows a large decrease, as compared with the previous year, and this is particularly marked as regards gonorrhœa.

During 1918 there were 450 admissions either for treatment or for observation.

Out of this total 25 were suffering from syphilis, 357 from gonorrhœa, and 12 from venereal sores. The remaining 56 were found after observation to be free from venereal disease.

At the end of the year there were 17 patients remaining in hospital, 16 of whom were suffering from gonorrhœa and 1 from chancroids, so that the actual number of patients admitted and discharged during the year was 433.

The average stay of these in hospital was 18.9 days for all diseases including those under observation.

The average period of detention for those suffering from syphilis was 30.9 days, for gonorrhœa 20.5 days, and chancroids 15.1 days.

An analysis of the diseases shows no increase in the incidence of syphilis as compared with 1917, unless we take into consideration that the number of European prostitutes on the registers was about 80 less during 1918 than in the previous year.

As regards gonorrhœa there is a distinct increase (341 as against 264). The increase is particularly marked in the number of acute cases.

X.—MEDICO-LEGAL AND POLICE.

The medical work carried out by the Medical Officers of Police during 1917 and 1918 was as follows:—

NATURE OF WORK.	NUMBER.	
	1917	1918
Medico-legal examinations of persons for slight injuries requiring less than twenty days' treatment	8,182	3,709
Medico-legal examinations for more serious cases requiring more than twenty days' treatment	67	103
Medico-legal examinations of dead bodies who died in the streets by accident or whose causes of death were suspected by the Qism Medical Officers ...	114	258
Examinations of persons but not recommended for any period of treatment (Police Circular)	185	26
Injured persons recommended for a second examination on account of permanent deformities resulting from their injuries	801	260
Examination of persons on account of lunacy either sent to asylum or retained at their houses	149	165
Ghafirs examined on entering service at request of the Commandant's Office ...	883	1,381
Persons who were examined and sent to the Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	393	450
Policemen examined at request of the Personnel Office of the Ministry of the Interior on account of sickness	621	959
Cab-drivers and carters examined at request of the Traffic Office	2,694	2,478
Persons sent to Fever Hospital as suffering from suspected cases of infectious disease... ...	179	326
Persons examined with view to estimate their ages at request of the Governorate and Police	505	1
Ghafirs examined on account of sickness	1,835	1,922
Constables and policemen vaccinated	277	—
" " " treated at Office	433	410
" " " admitted to Police Infirmary ...	691	830
" " " Qasr el 'Aini Hospital ...	323	429
Constables and policemen sent to Fever Hospital as suffering from suspected cases of infectious diseases	111	364
Nomination from Parquets and Qisms for examination of criminals and injured persons	10	70
Shoeblacks examined for fitness or otherwise	26	10
Inspections done on First Aid Boxes at the various Qisms	8	2
Examination of persons in connection with the Pension Law	28	24
Examination of vagabonds, males and females, for venereal disease, etc. ...	67	50
Medico-legal examination of hanged persons	2	—
Examination and treatment of scourged persons	7	—
New policemen examined for strength of vision	—	51
Number of medico-legal reports taken to replace lost reports... ...	—	21
Sodomites and other persons examined for venereal diseases... ...	—	28
Number of times of nominations of the Medical Officers outside for examination of cases	—	782
Pieces of minced food for dog poisoning	—	2,820

XI.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT, AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

During 1917, there were 1,653 establishments which were inspected for licensing and, after compliance with the conditions laid down, subsequently licensed.

Out of this total, 59 belonged to class I, 971 to class II, and 623 to class III.

The total number of establishments inspected and licensed in 1918 was 1,511, of which 50 belonged to class I, 933 to class II, and 528 to class III.

Table XLVIII shows the number of establishments licensed during 1917 and 1918 as compared with 1914, 1915, and 1916.

TABLE XLVIII.—COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED
FROM 1914 TO 1918.

YEAR.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	TOTAL.
1914	33	1,378	788	2,199
1915	36	1,228	804	2,068
1916	35	1,081	681	1,797
1917	59	971	623	1,653
1918	50	933	528	1,511

During 1917 and 1918 the number of inspections of unhealthy establishments was fewer than in the previous three years, also the number of visits paid to establishments dealing with foodstuffs and drinks was less.

This was due to the increased amount of work in connection with passenger control, owing to the large number of labourers returning from the Canal Zone, which necessitated the withdrawal of certain of the personnel of the Unhealthy Establishment Section to help in the passenger control work.

Subjoined is a detailed list of the various establishments in each class licensed during 1917 and 1918.

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED IN 1917.

Class I.

Class II.

Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Flour stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144
Grocery shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
Oil shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Public kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Blacksmith's shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Copper tinning establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tinsmith's shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Syrup shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fermentation of milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Dye shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cattle sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Confectionery establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Vegetable pickles (<i>turshi</i>) establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pea-roasting establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Salted fish (<i>fisikh</i>) store	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Rag stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butter stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Garage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Skin and hides stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pigsties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Oil mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gypsum kiln	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
,, mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ice cream (<i>dandurma</i>) factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Perfumes distillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Leather dye shop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Starch factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foundries (<i>masbaks</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
														TOTAL	971

Class III.

Frying <i>ta'miya</i> establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Butcheries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Roasting meat establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Poultry establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Sale of salt fish (<i>fisikh</i>) establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Husking seeds and crusts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Ironing clothes establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117
Pastry shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sale of gypsum and cement establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sale of fresh fish establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
														TOTAL	623

LIST OF ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED IN 1918.

Class I.

Bottling beer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Soap factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Foundry employing mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mineral water factory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Fish market (<i>haluqa</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glass factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cigarette paper cutting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forges employing mechanical power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Sharpening razors and knives and glazing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
														Carried forward	37

	<i>Brought forward...</i>	37
Oil mill	1
Match factory	1
Ironing clothes employing mechanical power	2
Milk and butter factories	2
Garage	1
Starch factory employing mechanical power...	...	1
Tanneries	2
Confectionery establishment	1
Tobacco and cigarettes manufactory	1
Gypsum mill	1
	TOTAL	50

Class II.

Rice store ...	...	1
Gypsum mill ...	...	1
,, kiln ...	...	1
Sugar store ...	...	1
Grocery establishments ...	...	485
Soap store ...	...	1
Oil shops ...	...	3
Flour stores ...	...	221
Laundry...	...	1
Bakeries ...	...	27
Tinsmiths' shops ...	...	45
Roasting peas establishments ...	...	6
Forges ...	...	41
Foundries ...	...	6
Cattle sheds ...	...	9
Distilleries ...	...	4
Beating cotton and silken wear ...	...	1
Ice-cream factory...	...	1
Stables ...	...	12
Public kitchens ...	...	23
Starch factories ...	...	2
Dye shops ...	...	8
Confectionery establishments ...	...	2
Oil mill ...	...	1
Cheese factory ...	...	1
Butter stores...	...	9
Copping-tinning establishments...	...	8
Pottery kilns...	...	2
Milk shops ...	...	6
Pickles (<i>turshi</i>) establishments ...	...	2
Garages ...	...	2
	TOTAL	953

Class III.

Sale of salted fish ...	...	15
Frying <i>ta'miya</i> and fish establishments ...	...	227
Roasting meat establishments ...	...	20
Butcher's shops ...	...	61
Ironing clothes establishments ...	...	92
Gypsum stores ...	...	29
Poultry establishments ...	...	17
Pastry shops ...	...	6
Husking crusts and seeds establishments ...	...	3
Sale of fresh fish...	...	7
Beating wool establishment ...	...	1
	TOTAL	528

During 1917, 21,757, and in 1918, 9,436 visits were paid to establishments dealing with foodstuffs and drinks, as compared with 51,334 in 1915 and 39,947 in 1916.

In the course of the 21,757 visits made in 1917 the conditions were found to be satisfactory in 19,777, or 90.9 per cent of the inspections as compared with 93.1 per cent in 1916 and 85.7 per cent in 1915.

Table IL shows the relative occurrence of faulty conditions discovered at the inspections of the various food establishments from 1914 to 1918.

TABLE IL.—RELATIVE OCCURRENCE OF FAULTY CONDITIONS IN FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS
INSPECTED FROM 1914 TO 1918.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	PERCENTAGE OF VISITS IN WHICH FAULTY CONDITIONS WERE FOUND				
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Grocers' shops	13.1	6.8	2.1	0.6	1.1
Butchers' shops...	12.1	7.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Bakeries	38.2	41.0	27.1	25.5	24.7
Restaurants with public kitchen	17.9	11.7	7.4	1.4	4.9
Confectionery establishments	14.2	18.5	14.3	4.0	17.3
Oilmen's shops	18.0	12.1	6.1	3.0	3.8
Poulterers' shops	30.0	22.2	10.4	2.8	2.9
Dairies and milk shops	24.5	28.9	9.3	32.2	29.7
Vegetable dealers' shops	—	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.1
Fish shops	27.4	16.6	5.5	11.8	1.0
Other establishments	23.0	22.4	15.5	27.6	29.7
<hr/>					
GENERAL PERCENTAGE	17.2	14.2	6.8	9.2	10.2

As will be seen in Table IL there has been a gradual improvement as regards certain establishments, but as regards restaurants, confectionery establishments, dairies, and milk shops, no improvement is noted owing partly to the shortage of the overseers staff resulting in a diminution of visits, and partly to the greater stringency with which inspections were made in the last two years.

Whenever conditions were found unsatisfactory the proprietor was warned and a time limit fixed within which the necessary improvements had to be carried out, failure to comply being followed by legal proceedings.

In 1917 the inspections were distributed as follows: Bûlâq 3,276, Gamâliya 1,364, Wâyli 465, Ezbekîya 1,196, Shubra 3,651, 'Abdîn 3,042, Mûsky 3,034, Saiyeda Zeinab 2,267, Khalîfa 845, Darb el Ahmar 559, Old Cairo 626, Bâb el Sha'rîya 2,432.

In 1918 the distribution was Bûlâq 1,517, Gamâliya 815, Wâyli 161, Ezbekîya 2,476, Shubra 1,055, Saiyeda Zeinab 803, Khalîfa 615, Darb el Ahmar 767, Bâb el Sha'rîya 1,227.

In Table L is shown the number and results of inspections in the various districts of the City in 1917 and 1918. In 1917, unsatisfactory conditions were found most commonly in the establishments of Saiyeda Zeinab with a percentage of 52.4 and in Bâb el Sha'rîya with a percentage of 10. In 1918, unsatisfactory conditions were found in the establishments of Saiyeda Zeinab District with 58.7 per cent, in Khalîfa 15.7 per cent, and in Wâyli 14.2 per cent.

In 1917, the most satisfactory condition was found in Old Cairo where faulty conditions were found in 0·3 per cent of the visits, in 'Abdîn where faulty conditions were found at 0·82 per cent, and in Ezbekîya where faulty conditions were found at 2·8 per cent. In 1918 the most satisfactory position was found in Shubra where faulty conditions were not traced on any visit.

In Tables LI and LII are shown for 1917 and 1918 respectively the monthly distribution of the work and the results of the inspections in various establishments, in both years, bakeries, diaries, and milk shops, and other establishments gave the most frequent cause for complaint, fault having to be found at 25·5 per cent for bakeries in 1917 and 24·7 per cent in 1918 and in dairies and milk shops in 32·2 per cent in 1917 and 28·7 in 1918 and in other establishments 27·6 per cent in 1917 and 29·7 per cent in 1918. In the greater number of these cases objection was taken to faulty arrangements for removal of smoke and insufficient frequency of whitewashing. The most satisfactory were, in 1917, grocer's shops with 0·6 per cent of faults, butchers with 0·6 per cent, restaurants and public kitchen 1·4 per cent, vegetable dealers shops 1·3 per cent. In 1918 the most satisfactory were butchers' shops 0·5 per cent of faults, grocers' shops 1·1 per cent of faults, and fish shops with 1 per cent of faults found on inspection.

TABLE L.—RESULTS OF INSPECTIONS OF FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE CITY IN 1917 AND 1918.

DISTRICT.	Number of Inspections.	1917					1918				
		Number showing Satisfactory Conditions.	Percentage showing Satisfactory Conditions.	Number showing Unsatisfactory Conditions.	Percentage showing Unsatisfactory Conditions.	Number of Inspections.	Number showing Satisfactory Conditions.	Percentage showing Satisfactory Conditions.	Number showing Unsatisfactory Conditions.	Percentage showing Unsatisfactory Conditions.	Number of Inspections.
Mûsky	3,034	2,926	96·4	108	3·5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya ...	2,432	2,175	89·3	257	10·6	1,227	1,167	95·0	60	4·9	—
Ezbekîya	1,196	1,163	97·2	33	2·8	2,476	2,363	95·4	113	4·6	—
'Abdîn	3,042	3,015	99·1	27	0·8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab ...	2,267	1,077	47·5	1,190	52·4	803	331	40·3	472	58·7	—
Khalîfa	845	817	95·7	28	4·2	615	518	84·2	97	15·7	—
Darb el Ahmar ...	559	524	93·7	35	6·2	767	711	92·6	56	7·3	—
Gamâliya	1,364	1,298	95·1	66	4·8	815	744	91·2	71	8·7	—
Shubra	3,651	3,543	97·0	108	2·9	1,055	1,055	100·0	—	—	—
Bûlâq I	1,278	1,206	94·3	72	5·6	834	792	94·9	42	4·2	—
Bûlâq II	998	960	96·1	38	3·8	683	655	95·8	28	4·2	—
Old Cairo	626	624	99·6	2	0·3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	465	449	96·5	16	3·4	161	138	85·7	23	14·2	—
TOTALS	21,757	19,777	90·9	1,980	9·1	9,436	8,474	89·8	962	10·1	—

TABLE LI.—OBJECTIONABLE, UNHEALTHY, AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS PREVIOUSLY EXISTING INSPECTED IN 1917.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	TOTAL.	
	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Percent											
Grocers' shops	745	5	420	4	310	2	208	1	282	2	375	2	381	3
Butchers' shops	655	2	814	1	346	3	289	—	304	1	300	1	461	2
Bakeries	67	10	37	16	57	27	37	15	42	26	60	29	88	43
Restaurants with public kitchen	319	3	244	8	161	—	125	—	185	3	151	1	201	3
Confectionery establishments	20	1	27	3	24	—	21	—	7	—	48	4	52	—
Oilmen's shops	112	5	86	10	42	1	15	—	25	2	80	—	86	—
Poulterers' shops	12	—	14	—	11	—	10	—	3	—	21	—	19	—
Dairies and milk shops	15	1	21	20	16	15	23	15	—	—	18	13	31	12
Vegetable dealers' shops	37	3	64	1	10	—	20	—	22	—	33	—	7	—
Fish shops	21	1	13	5	25	5	7	5	4	—	41	2	33	2
Other establishments ...	498	132	344	238	113	169	208	183	199	11	223	98	187	39
TOTALS ...	2,501	163	2,084	306	1,115	222	963	219	1,332	147	1,453	88	1,732	181
													1,590	177
													1,624	137
													2,389	137
													1,980	91

TABLE LII.—OBJECTIONABLE, UNHEALTHY, AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS PREVIOUSLY EXISTING INSPECTED IN 1918.

XII.—PASSENGER AND PILGRIM CONTROL SERVICES.

(a) PASSENGER SERVICE.

During 1917 the number of passengers arriving from countries suspected of being infected, or for other reasons requiring to undergo observation, was 3,955, as against 2,713 in 1916 and 1,924 in 1915, so that the number is still very small as compared with the totals before the war, the reason being due to the difficulties of shipping.

The bulk of the passengers came from Basra, whilst 101 arrived from Jedda and 188 from Salonica.

In Table LIII will be seen a detailed list of the arrivals.

One hundred and ninety-five passengers, or 4·9 per cent, came by way of Alexandria, 82, or 2 per cent, *via* Port Said, whilst 3,678, or 92·9 per cent, landed at Suez.

Out of the total of 3,955 arrivals 3,340, or 84·4 per cent, completed the full period of observation, 39, or 0·9 per cent, departed elsewhere before the completion of their observation, whilst 576, or 14·5 per cent, could not be traced.

In 1918 the total number of arrivals was still lower, 952 in all. More than half of this number (492) came from 'Akaba, 107 from Jedda, and 112 from Abu Zeneima (Table LIV). 56, or 5·8 per cent, came *via* Alexandria, 105, or 11·0 per cent, *via* Port Said, whilst 791, or 83·0 per cent, arrived by way of Suez.

Of the 952 passengers, 704, or 73·9 per cent, completed their full period of observation, 216, or 22·6 per cent, could not be traced, whilst 32, or 3·3 per cent, left Cairo before the completion of their observation.

During 1917, 27,312 names of labourers from the Egyptian Labour Corps, coming from the Canal Zone, were notified to us for control. Of these only 20,348, or 74·5 per cent, could be traced, whilst 6,964, or 25·5 per cent, could not be found on account of the incomplete information furnished to us.

During 1918 the number of names notified to us was 47,443, of whom 44,787, or 90·0 per cent, were observed, whilst 2,625, or 5·6 per cent, could not be traced.

(b) PILGRIM SERVICE.

During the 1917 and 1918 pilgrimage season 43 passports for the Hegaz in 1917, and 37 in 1918, were issued to persons resident in Cairo, with 107 in 1917 and 85 in 1918 to officials of the *Mahmal*. This constituted the entire pilgrim traffic for the two years. Of these, 38 pilgrims and 99 officials returned in 1917 and 36 pilgrims and 85 officials in 1918, arrived *via* Suez:

Of the 43 passports issued in 1917 by the Governorate there was only one pilgrim who did not leave, 3 pilgrims and 1 official were observed outside Cairo in 1917, and 7 officials and 1 pilgrim had not returned till the end of that year. In 1918 one pilgrim was observed outside Cairo, all the others returning here. There were 2 pilgrims in 1917 and one in 1918 who were observed in Cairo, but who left from elsewhere. Of the pilgrims who left from the provinces, 8 in 1917 and 5 in 1918 were observed in Cairo. All pilgrims and *Mahmal* officials were met on their arrival and examined by the Medical Officers of the service, and for the remaining period of control, were regularly observed by their Qism Medical Officers.

TABLE LIII.—NEW ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER OBSERVATION IN 1917.

MONTH.	VIA ALEXANDRIA.												VIA PORT SAID.												VIA SUEZ.											
	PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.							
	Number of Passengers.			Number of Passengers.			Number of Passengers.			Number of Passengers.			Number of Passengers.			Number of Passengers.			Number of Passengers.			Number of Passengers.			Number of Passengers.			Number of Passengers.			Number of Passengers.					
January	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	4	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
February	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
April	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
May	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	20	22	3	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
September	111	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	21	—	49	—	1	47	1	44	5	—	—	520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	554	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
November	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	14	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	
December	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	16	—	7	31	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	...	195	133	2	—	1	1	5	47	168	26	1	82	1	21	55	5	72	9	1	3,678	4	101	1	3,512	40	2	1	7	3,100	541	37				

Period before Full
Period of Observation
completely completed.

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TABLE LIV.—NEW ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER OBSERVATION IN 1918.

MONTH.	VIA ALEXANDRIA.												VIA PORT SAID.												VIA SUEZ.															
	PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.				PORT OF ORIGIN.											
January ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	20	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	56	6	22	24	4	55	1	—	105	18	4	33	32	7	5	7	82	21	—	791	8	492	107	1	11	12	5	2	112	9	6	1	3	22	567	194	30			

XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) PERMITS FOR TRANSPORT OF DEAD BODIES.

During 1917 there were 287 permits granted, whilst in 1918 the number was 255, as compared with 179 in 1916 and 178 in 1915.

Of the 287 permits given in 1917, 73 were for transference from one cemetery to another in Cairo, 69 for removal from Cairo to other localities in Egypt. 46 were bodies received in Cairo from other places for burial, and 109 were permits for removal of bodies from one grave to another in the same cemetery.

Of the 255 permits given in 1918 one was for a body embalmed and sent abroad, 17 were for removal from one cemetery to another in Cairo, 148 for removal from Cairo to other cemeteries in the country, 44 for bodies from outside Cairo and received for burial, whilst 45 were granted for transference from one grave to another in the same cemetery.

(b) COMPLAINTS REGARDING HEALTH MATTERS.

In 1917 there were 301 and in 1918, 505, complaints received, as against 994 in 1916 and 430 in 1915.

Of these complaints 267 of those made in 1917 were justified and action taken, whilst in 34 no action was taken either because the complaint was not justified or because of the absence of any power to deal with it.

Of those made in 1918, 500 were justified and dealt with, and 5 could not be found either to be true or else could not be dealt with by any power.

(c) MOSQUES.

During 1917 and 1918 respectively 249 and 220 mosques were examined as to their sanitary conditions.

(d) WEATHER REPORT.

Appended are the tables of the weekly weather states for the City for 1917 and 1918 compiled from the meteorological statements issued by the Physical Service of the Ministry of Public Works (Appendices *A* and *B*).

(e) VIDANGE.

Vidange notices were served upon the proprietors of 6,556 houses in 1917 and 7,729 in 1918. The notice was complied with in 6,214 cases in 1917 and 7,244 in 1918, legal action being called for in 342, or 5.1 per cent, of the cases in 1917, and 485, or 5.5 per cent, in 1918, as compared with percentages calling for legal enforcement of 4.4 per cent in 1916 and 7.1 per cent in 1915.

APPENDIX A.—CAIRO CITY WEEKLY WEATHER STATE FOR 1917.

(From the reports issued by the Physical Department, Ministry of Public Works.)

WEEK.	TEMPERATURE (°C.).		HUMIDITY PER CENT.		RAINFALL m.m.		SUNSHINE (Hours).		CLOUD.		WIND.		NILE GAUGE.		
	Maximnum.	Minimnum.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Weekly Total.	Difference from Normal.	Per Cent. of Possible.	0-10.	Difference from Normal.	Force.	Direction.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	
1	17.6	-1.4	9.3	+2.3	12.0	-0.6	84	+12	24.8	+23.4	4.5	43	5.1	+0.8	
2	18.6	-0.0	8.2	+1.0	12.5	+0.1	90	+18	5.0	+3.4	6.5	63	4.6	+0.2	
3	19.7	+2.4	9.1	+3.1	13.1	+1.1	81	+10	0.0	-1.6	8.6	83	1.0	-3.4	
4	19.2	+1.2	8.7	+2.7	12.9	+0.4	75	+4	0.0	-1.6	8.1	77	1.9	-2.3	
5	22- 4 February	22.3	+3.5	11.0	+4.6	15.2	+2.2	54	-16	0.0	-1.4	7.9	73	2.1	-2.3
6	February 5-11	22.9	+2.9	9.4	+1.4	14.4	+1.4	84	+16	7.0	+6.1	6.7	62	5.9	-2.0
7	12-18	19.1	-0.9	19.1	+2.1	13.4	-0.1	74	+7	1.4	+0.4	6.5	59	3.4	+1.9
8	19-25	21.3	+0.3	8.6	+0.6	13.6	+0.5	70	+5	0.0	-0.0	9.3	82	1.3	-0.5
9	26- 4 March	20.8	-0.7	9.7	+1.2	14.9	-0.1	67	+3	5.3	+4.4	7.8	68	3.1	-2.5
10	March 5-11	23.3	+1.3	11.6	+3.1	15.7	-0.3	68	+6	1.5	+0.8	7.7	66	2.4	-0.6
11	12-18	24.2	+0.7	12.3	+2.8	16.9	+0.1	60	-14	0.0	-2.0	8.8	73	1.3	-1.3
12	19-25	26.9	+3.9	11.5	+1.5	17.7	-0.1	70	+9	0.0	-0.6	9.9	81	2.9	-2.1
13	26- 1 April	31.6	+6.1	14.0	+3.0	21.2	+2.6	64	+5	0.0	-0.8	8.8	71	5.0	-0.7
14	April 2- 8	25.7	-0.3	13.8	+2.3	18.5	-1.0	72	+14	0.0	-0.9	9.4	74	2.7	+1.4
15	9-15	30.0	+2.0	13.1	+1.1	20.3	0.0	57	+1	0.0	-0.9	10.5	82	1.9	-0.8
16	16-22	29.1	+0.6	14.4	+1.4	20.6	-0.7	59	+4	0.0	-0.9	10.6	82	1.7	-1.6
17	23-29	31.0	+1.0	17.2	+3.2	24.1	+2.1	50	-4	0.0	-0.9	8.5	64	4.7	-1.7
18	30- 6 May	26.6	-3.4	13.0	-1.0	19.8	-3.1	62	+10	0.0	-0.4	11.9	88	2.3	+1.4
19	May 7-13	30.3	+0.3	15.2	+1.2	22.7	-0.8	56	+5	1.0	-0.2	12.2	99	1.9	-0.8
20	14-20	31.4	-1.6	18.9	+2.9	25.1	+1.1	51	+1	0.0	-0.2	9.8	72	2.3	-1.1
21	21-27	30.3	-3.2	17.0	0.0	23.7	-1.2	52	+2	0.0	-0.2	8.8	64	4.3	-0.5
22	28- 3 June	30.9	-2.6	15.6	-1.4	23.2	-2.2	54	+3	0.0	-0.1	12.3	88	1.3	+1.9

APPENDIX B.—CAIRO CITY WEEKLY WEATHER STATE FOR 1918.

(From the reports issued by the Physical Service, Ministry of Public Works).

WEEK.	TEMPERATURE (°C.).		HUMIDITY PER CENT.		RAINFALL m.m.		SUNSHINE (Hours).		CLOUD.		WIND.		NILE GAUGE.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Weekly Total.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.
1	January 1-7	19.0	0.0	9.2	+2.2	12.2	-0.4	76	+4	Drops.	-1.4	54	4.1	-0.2
2	8-14	18.3	-0.3	6.2	-1.0	10.4	-2.0	77	+5	0.3	-1.3	81	1.9	-2.5
3	15-21	19.8	+2.5	6.3	+0.3	11.0	-1.0	85	+14	0.0	-1.9	91	1.6	-2.8
4	22-28	18.5	+0.5	7.7	+1.7	11.5	-1.0	84	+13	0.2	-1.4	82	3.4	-0.8
5	29- 4 February	19.5	+0.7	6.5	+0.1	11.3	-1.7	79	+9	Drops.	-1.4	79	1.9	-2.2
6	February 5-11	17.9	-2.1	8.7	+0.7	11.9	-1.1	79	+11	1.7	+0.8	55	3.7	-0.3
7	12-18	21.4	+1.4	7.6	-0.4	12.9	-0.6	74	+7	0.0	-1.0	73	66	4.1
8	19-25	19.2	-1.8	11.1	+3.1	13.7	-0.4	74	+9	1.4	+0.4	24	21	8.6
9	26- 4 March	22.0	+0.5	8.4	-0.1	13.5	-1.8	72	+8	1.3	+0.4	84	73	2.1
10	March 5-11	23.6	+1.6	13.4	+4.9	16.9	+0.9	72	+10	11.0	+10.3	46	39	6.7
11	12-18	22.1	-1.4	11.2	+1.7	15.2	-1.6	74	+12	3.0	+2.2	77	65	3.3
12	19-25	24.3	+1.3	13.5	+3.5	17.4	-0.4	67	+5	1.0	+0.0	73	65	4.3
13	29- 1 April	23.1	-2.4	11.2	-0.2	16.6	-2.0	66	+7	Drops.	-0.8	89	72	4.0
14	2- 8	25.0	-2.0	11.7	+0.2	16.8	-2.7	72	+14	1.5	+0.6	101	80	2.6
15	9-15	30.4	+2.4	16.4	+1.4	22.0	+1.7	55	-1	0.0	-0.9	90	70	2.9
16	16-22	30.8	+2.3	16.8	+3.8	22.4	+1.1	58	+3	Drops.	-0.9	70	54	5.7
17	23-29	28.0	-2.0	14.7	+0.7	20.2	-1.8	62	+8	0.0	-0.9	105	80	3.1
18	30- 6 May	27.5	-2.5	15.6	+1.6	20.4	-2.5	65	+13	8.5	+8.1	93	69	2.7
19	7-13	32.8	+2.8	16.9	+2.9	23.5	+0.1	52	+1	0.0	-0.2	120	89	1.7
20	14-20	30.5	+0.5	16.8	+0.8	23.6	-0.5	53	+3	0.0	-0.2	123	90	2.4
21	21-27	30.5	-3.0	17.2	+0.2	23.3	-1.6	55	+5	0.0	-0.2	116	84	1.0
22	28- 3	32.1	-2.4	18.8	+1.8	25.0	-0.4	51	0	0.1	119	86	1.4	0.6

24	"	11-17	...	...	38.0	+2.5	19.6	+0.6	28.1	+1.2	42	-9	-0.0	12.6	89	0.0	-1.2	5	N	15.92	+0.74
25	"	18-24	...	...	34.6	+0.1	20.9	+1.9	26.5	-0.5	61	+9	0.0	12.7	90	0.6	-0.6	4	N	15.92	+0.70
26	"	25- 1 July	...	...	32.7	-2.3	19.5	+0.5	23.3	-2.1	58	+6	0.0	12.9	92	0.6	-0.6	4	N	15.92	+0.45
27	July	2- 8	...	...	35.8	+0.8	20.7	+0.7	27.2	-0.6	56	+3	0.0	12.5	89	0.3	-1.0	4	N	15.97	+0.26
28	"	9-15	...	...	35.1	-0.9	20.7	+0.7	26.7	-1.3	60	+6	0.0	12.7	91	1.1	-0.2	4	N	16.03	+0.63
29	"	16-22	...	...	37.7	+1.7	22.6	+1.6	28.7	+0.7	64	+8	0.0	12.5	90	1.6	-0.2	4	N.W.	16.01	+0.53
30	"	23-29	...	...	36.2	+0.2	22.8	+1.3	28.3	+0.3	65	+9	0.0	12.4	91	1.6	-0.2	3	N.W.	16.02	+0.33
31	"	30- 5 August	...	...	35.6	+0.6	22.1	+1.1	27.6	-0.4	61	+2	0.0	12.2	89	0.9	-0.6	4	N.W.	16.12	+0.19
32	August	6-12	...	...	34.6	-0.4	21.4	+0.4	27.0	-1.0	62	+2	0.0	12.3	92	0.7	-0.8	4	N	16.37	-0.04
33	"	13-19	...	...	32.3	-2.2	21.5	+0.5	26.2	-1.8	62	0	0.0	10.9	90	2.0	+0.4	4	N	16.64	-0.58
34	"	20-26	...	...	33.6	-0.4	20.6	-0.4	25.7	-2.1	68	+4	0.0	11.8	90	1.4	-0.2	2	N	17.24	-0.57
35	"	27- 2 Sept.	...	...	32.9	-1.1	21.2	+1.2	25.7	-1.3	69	+4	0.0	11.4	89	2.0	+0.4	2	N	17.65	-0.49
36	September	3- 9	...	...	32.7	-0.3	21.3	+0.3	25.5	-0.8	73	+6	0.0	10.7	85	3.0	+1.4	2	N	17.88	-0.48
37	"	10-16	...	...	33.0	+1.0	21.0	+2.0	25.7	-0.1	71	+3	0.0	10.7	86	2.9	+1.3	2	N	18.16	-0.41
38	"	17-23	...	...	31.4	-0.6	20.0	+1.5	24.7	-0.3	73	+4	0.0	10.4	85	0.9	-0.8	3	N	17.80	-0.92
39	"	24-30	...	...	32.2	+1.3	20.7	+2.2	25.3	+1.0	71	+1	0.0	9.9	82	9.1	0.0	3	N.N.W.	17.74	-1.06
40	October	1- 7	...	...	30.2	-0.8	20.1	+2.1	24.0	0.0	77	+6	0.0	9.6	81	1.7	-0.4	4	N.W.	17.54	-1.21
41	"	8-14	34.0	+3.0	20.6	+3.6	25.2	+2.0	76	+5	0.0	-0.4	8.8	76	3.7	+1.5	5	N	17.34	-1.35
42	"	15-21	32.0	+3.0	19.3	+2.3	24.0	+1.3	77	+5	0.0	-0.5	9.3	81	2.1	-0.3	5	N	17.34	-1.40
43	"	22-28	29.6	+1.6	19.4	+3.9	22.9	+1.1	73	+1	9.5	+9.1	8.0	71	4.7	+2.1	3	N.W.	17.23	+1.51
44	"	29- 4 Nov.	31.2	+4.2	19.3	+3.3	23.5	+2.7	71	-1	0.0	-0.6	0.1	83	2.9	+0.2	5	N	17.15	-1.25
45	November	5-11	26.0	0.0	16.1	+2.1	19.6	-0.3	86	+13	5.5	+4.8	7.9	73	3.9	+1.0	3	W	17.01	+0.86
46	"	12-18	25.8	+1.8	15.5	+3.5	19.3	+0.4	66	-7	0.0	-0.7	8.2	77	1.6	-1.5	3	W.S.W.	16.70	-0.60
47	"	19-25	27.9	+4.9	15.8	+4.8	20.5	+2.8	73	0	0.0	-0.7	8.8	84	2.4	-0.9	4	N	16.48	-0.50
48	"	26- 2 Dec.	22.9	+1.4	11.4	+0.4	15.8	-0.9	69	-4	0.0	-0.8	8.7	84	1.7	-1.8	3	W	16.15	-0.54
49	December	3- 9	20.4	-0.6	11.4	+1.4	14.9	-0.9	66	-7	0.5	-0.6	5.0	48	6.4	+2.6	5	S	15.85	-0.56
50	"	10-16	19.5	-0.5	10.6	+1.6	13.7	-1.1	77	+4	0.4	-0.7	5.2	51	6.0	+2.0	3	S	15.72	-0.46
51	"	17-23	10.9	-0.1	10.4	+2.4	13.5	-0.4	74	+1	2.2	+1.0	6.8	67	4.1	-0.1	4	S	15.29	-0.55
52	"	24-31	18.9	-0.1	10.0	+2.0	13.3	+0.2	82	+10	0.7	-0.5	4.9	48	4.5	+0.2	4	S.W.	15.02	-0.40

XIV.—PROSECUTIONS.

(a) IN 1917.

Of the prosecutions instituted in 1916, 291 cases were stated in the report for that year to be still under consideration at the end of the year.

During the year 1917, 2,010 fresh prosecutions were instituted, as compared with 1,887 in 1916, there being therefore a total of 2,300 cases under consideration in 1917.

Of this total, convictions were obtained in 1,737, or 84·2 per cent, of the cases. In 53, or 2·3 per cent, the verdict was acquittal, whilst in 81, or 3·5 per cent, the case was filed usually either on account of the evidence put forward being considered insufficient to make a conviction probable or because the defendant had meanwhile put himself in a position of compliance with the law and the case did not call for further action.

In 351, or 15·2 per cent, the case was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Of the fresh prosecutions in 1917, 405 were for contraventions against the vidange regulations, as compared with 259 in 1916, 31 were for illegal practice of medicine and its branches, as against 72 in the previous year, 194 were offences against the vaccination laws, as compared with 124 in 1916; 11 for failure to fence vacant land, as compared with 30 in 1916; 69 were for failure to notify infectious disease or other offences against the Infectious Diseases Law, as compared with 52 in 1916; 27 for offences against the Pharmacies and Sale of Poisons Decree, as against 29 in 1916; 2 for transgressions of the Assistant Pharmacist's Law, as compared with 11 in the previous year; 40 for failure to comply with the regulations of the Births and Deaths Decree, as against 44 in 1916; 320 for infringements of the Law and Regulation for the control of objectionable, unhealthy, and dangerous establishments, as against 387 in 1916; 95 were general sanitary contraventions against the Native and Mixed Penal Code, as against 237 in 1916; 835 were prosecutions for the adulteration of milk under Article 302 of the Penal Code, as against 634 in 1916; 1 for selling meat not stamped with the *abattoir* stamp, and 13 were offences against the *Arrêté* of June 7, 1913, regarding cleanliness of streets.

Compared with the 1,887 new prosecutions in 1916, the number instituted in 1917 shows therefore an increase of 6·5 per cent over the previous year.

This was largely due to the marked preponderence in 1916 in the number of prosecutions for offences against the Adulteration of Milk and Vidange Laws.

(b) IN 1918.

During 1918, 1,853 fresh prosecutions were instituted for offence against the Sanitary Laws and Regulations, compared with 2,010 in the previous year. These, added to 351 cases left over from 1917, make a total of 2,204 cases dealt with in 1918. Of the cases included in this total, convictions were obtained in 1,755, of 75·2 per cent, of the cases, as compared with 84·2 per cent in 1917, 80·4 per cent in 1916, and 82·8 per cent in 1915. In 101, or 4·5 per cent of the cases, the verdict was acquittal, as against 2·3 per cent in 1917, 2·7 per cent in 1916, and 2·4 per cent in 1915. The case was filed in 59, or 2·6 per cent of the cases, generally speaking on account of the evidence being considered insufficient or because of a subsequent compliance with the regulations, as compared with 3·5 per cent similarly disposed of in 1917, 3·6 per cent in 1916, and 4·7 per cent in 1915.

There were 236 cases, or 11·7 per cent, awaiting disposal at the end of the year, as compared with 15·2 per cent in 1917, 13·2 per cent in 1916, and 9·8 per cent in 1915.

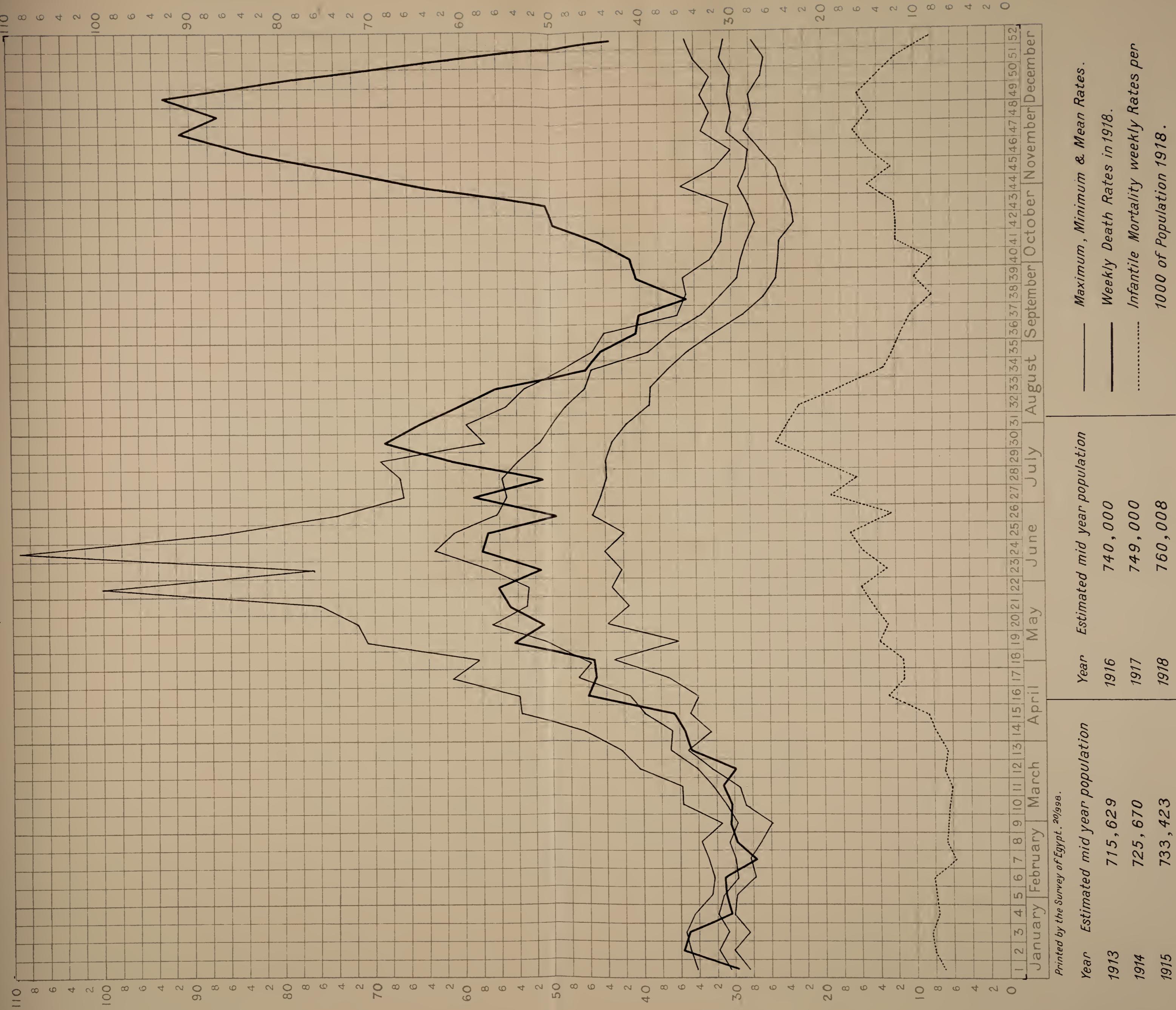
Of the 1,853 fresh prosecutions in 1918, 520 were against the Vidange Regulations, as against 406 in 1917; 21 were for illegal practice of medicine, as against 31 in 1917; 213 were for failure to comply with the Vaccination Decree, as against 194 in the previous

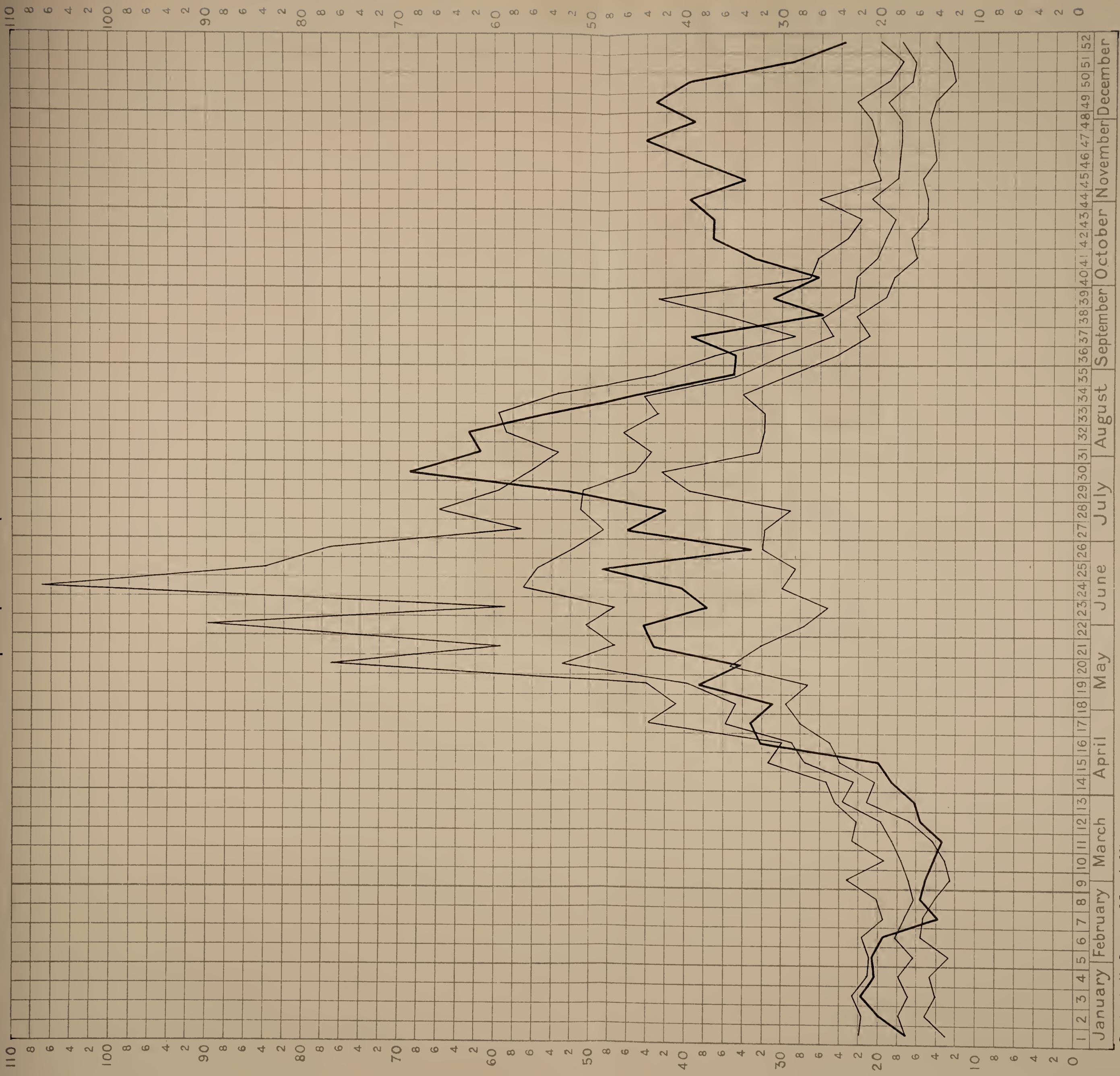
year ; 1 was a contravention against the regulations for the fencing of waste lands, as compared with 11 in 1917 ; 270 for failure to comply with the Regulations of January 21, 1911, and Decree No. 3 of 1918 imposing control on passengers and E.L.C. men coming from infected countries ; 18 for offences against the Infectious Disease Law, as against 69 in 1917 ; 1 for contravention of the Excavations near Habitations Decree of April 26, 1900 ; 5 were cases of failure to comply with the Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons Laws, as compared with 27 in the previous year ; 19 were for failure to comply with the Births and Deaths Decree, as compared with 40 in 1917 ; 265 were contraventions of the Law and Regulations governing Objectionable, Unhealthy, and Dangerous Establishments, as compared with 320 in 1917 ; and 233 were general sanitary offences dealt with under various articles of the Native and Mixed Penal Codes, as compared with 95 in 1917 ; 5 were offences against the *Arrêté* of June 7, 1913, regarding cleanliness of streets, as against 13 in 1917 ; and 279 were prosecutions for the adulteration of milk, as compared with 835 in the previous year.

Govt. Press 4980-1920-225 ex.

Cairo City Weekly Death Rates per 1000 living
in quinquennial period 1913-1917.

Chart I.



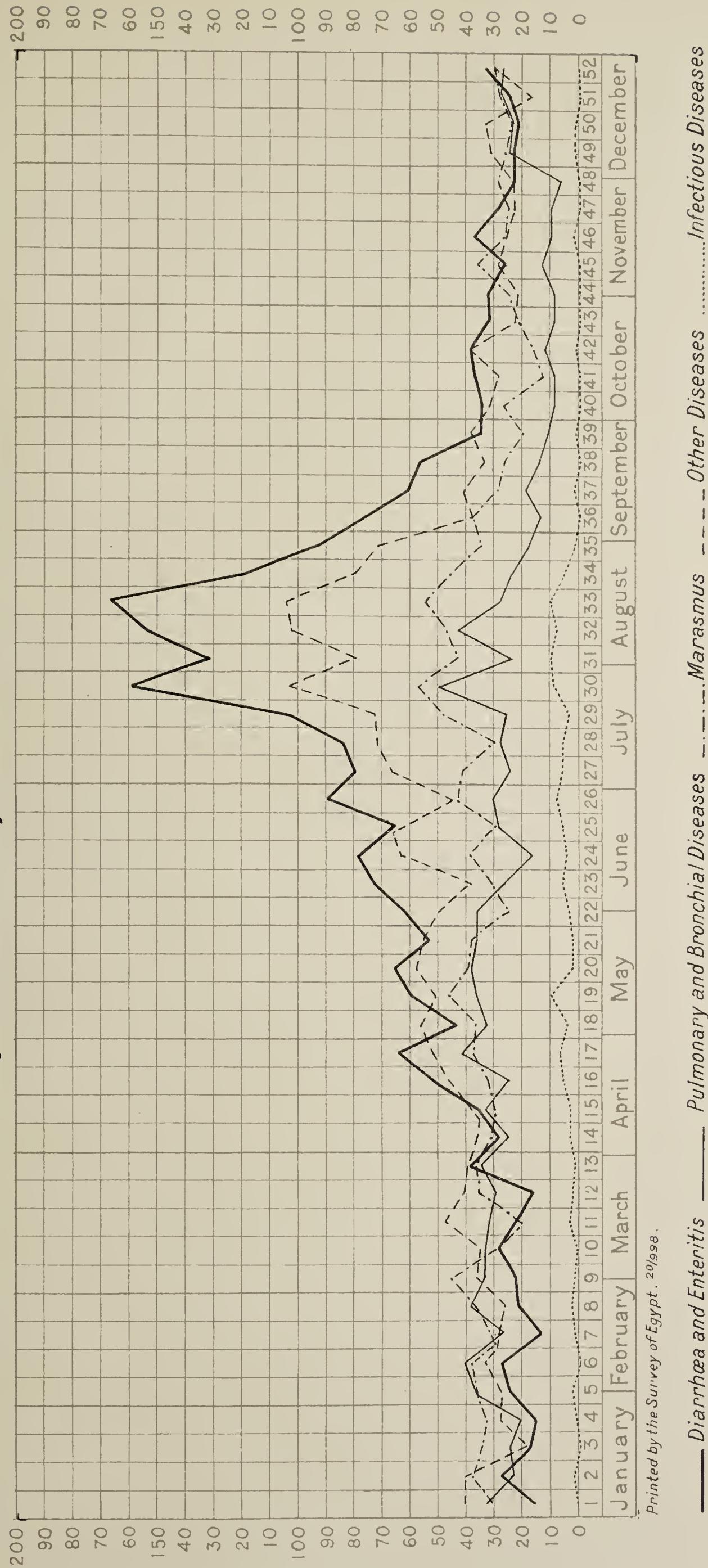
Cairo City Infantile Mortality Children 0-1
in quinquennial period 1913-1917

Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998.

Maximum, Minimum & Mean of weekly Death Rates per 10,000 Births.

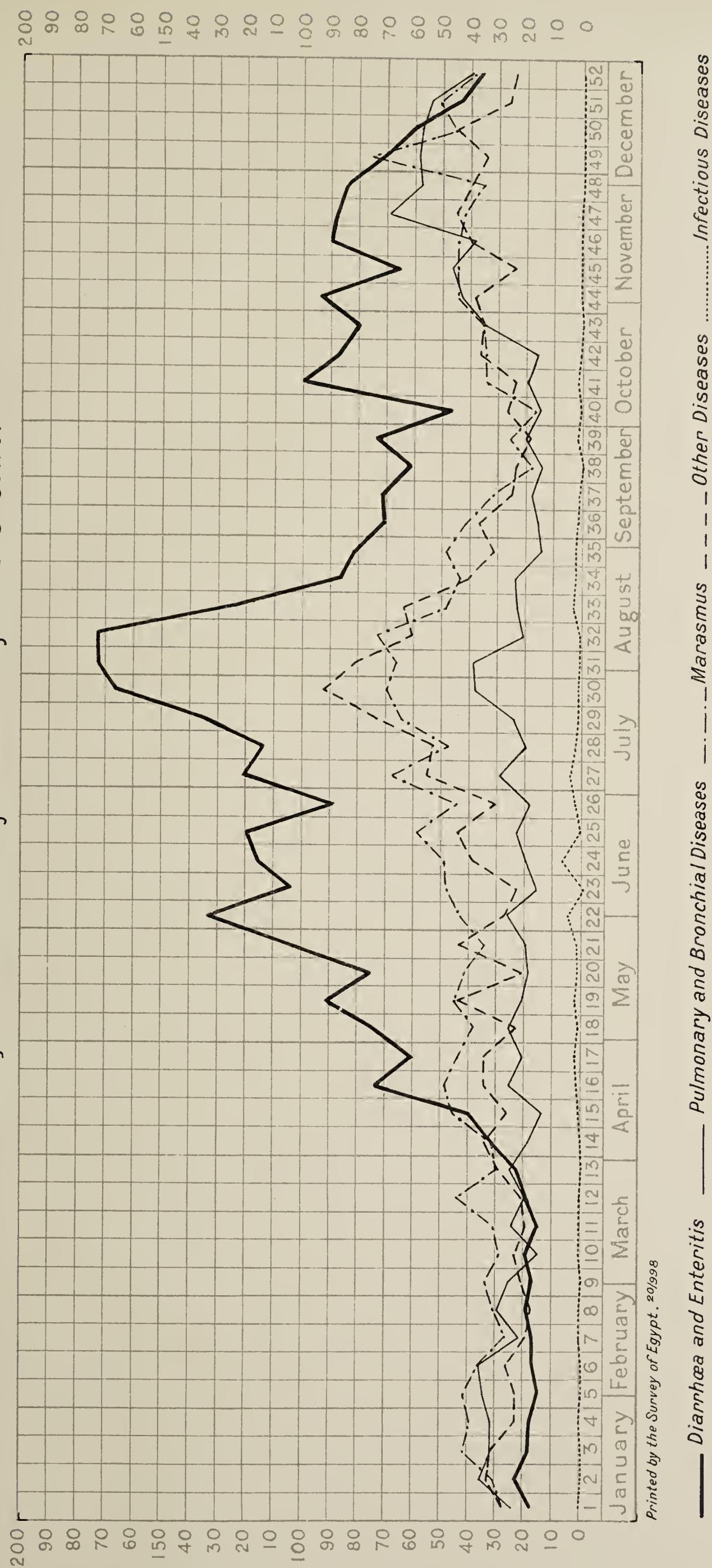
Weekly Death Rates per 10,000 Births for 1918.

Weekly Infantile Mortality Children 0-1 Year 1917. Cairo.

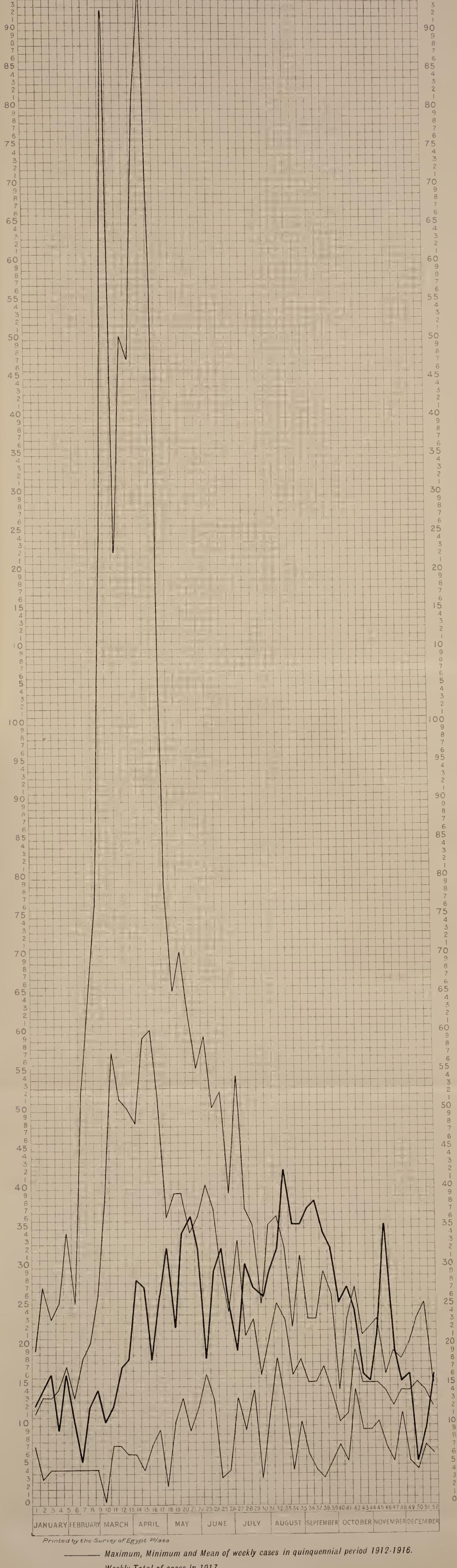




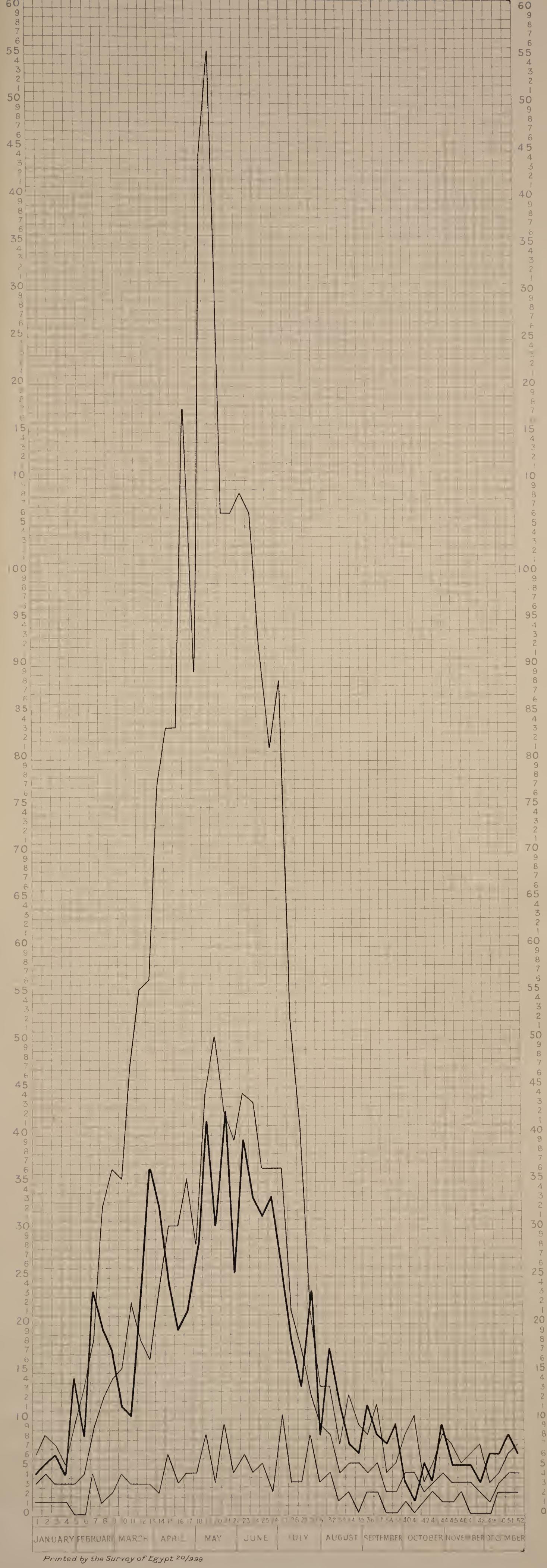
Weekly Infantile Mortality Children 0-1 year 1918. Cairo.



TYPHOID FEVER



TYPHUS

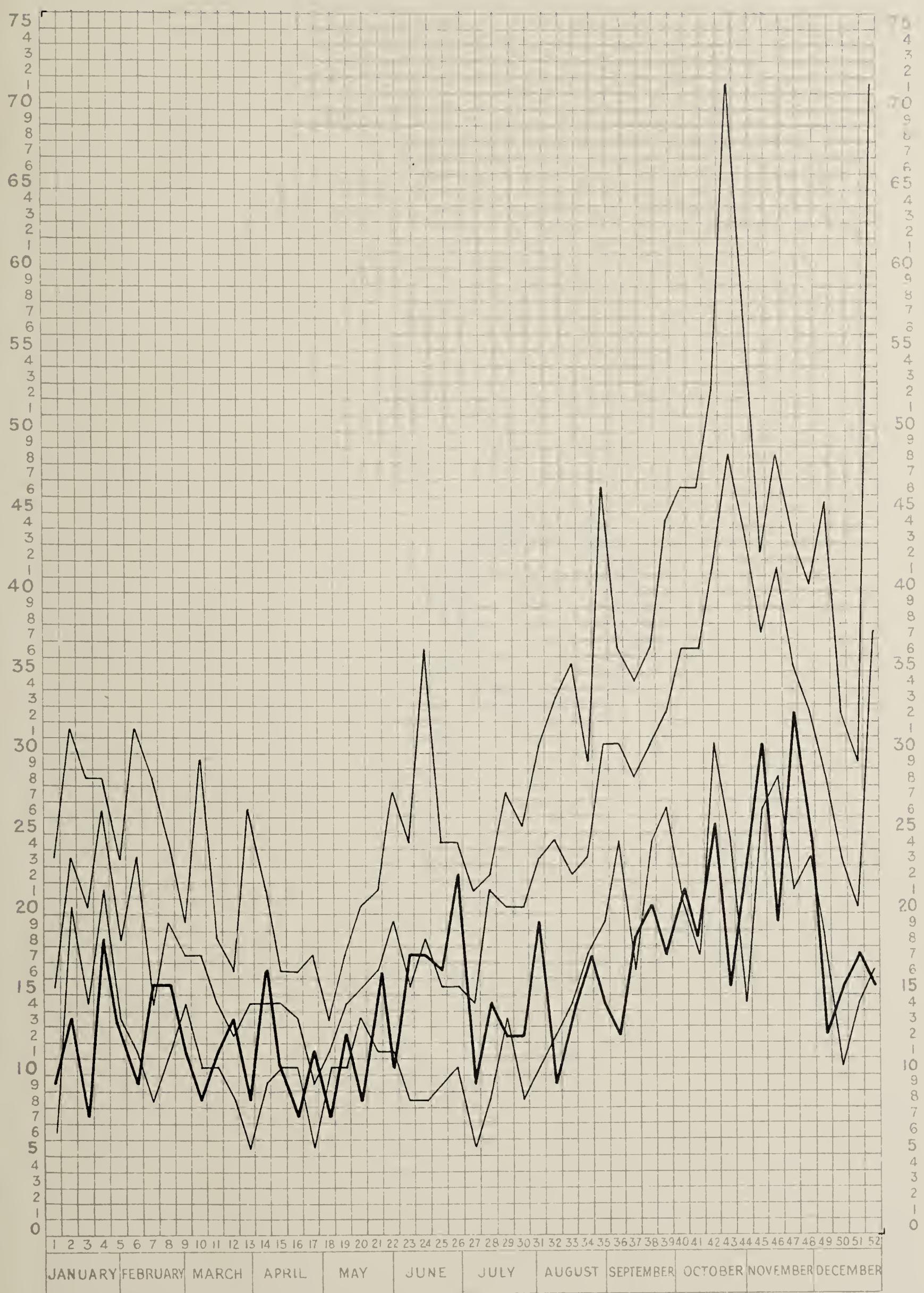




RELAPSING



DIPHTHERIA

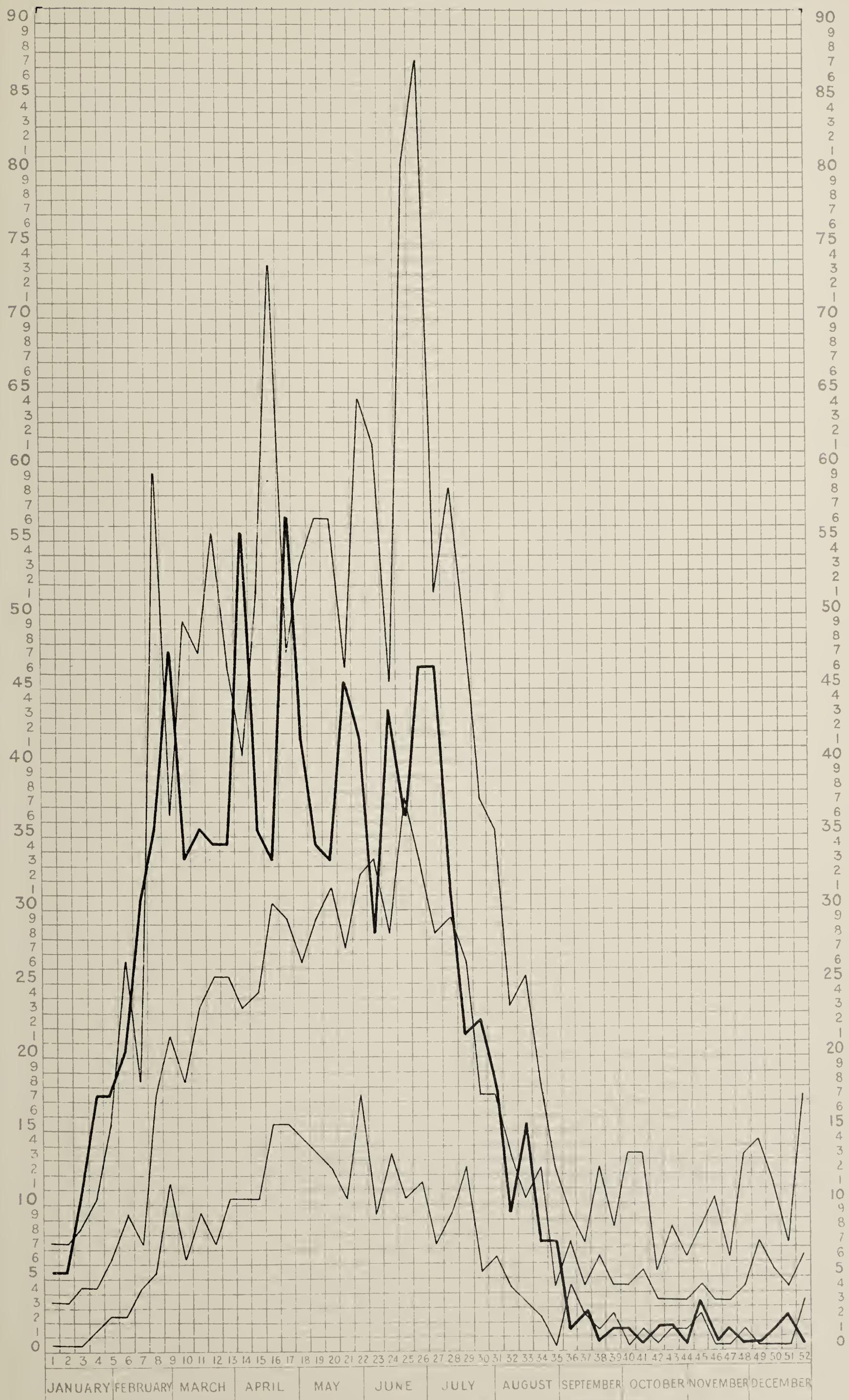


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Maximum, Minimum and Mean of weekly cases in quinquennial period 1912-1916.

Weekly Total of cases in 1917.

MEASLES

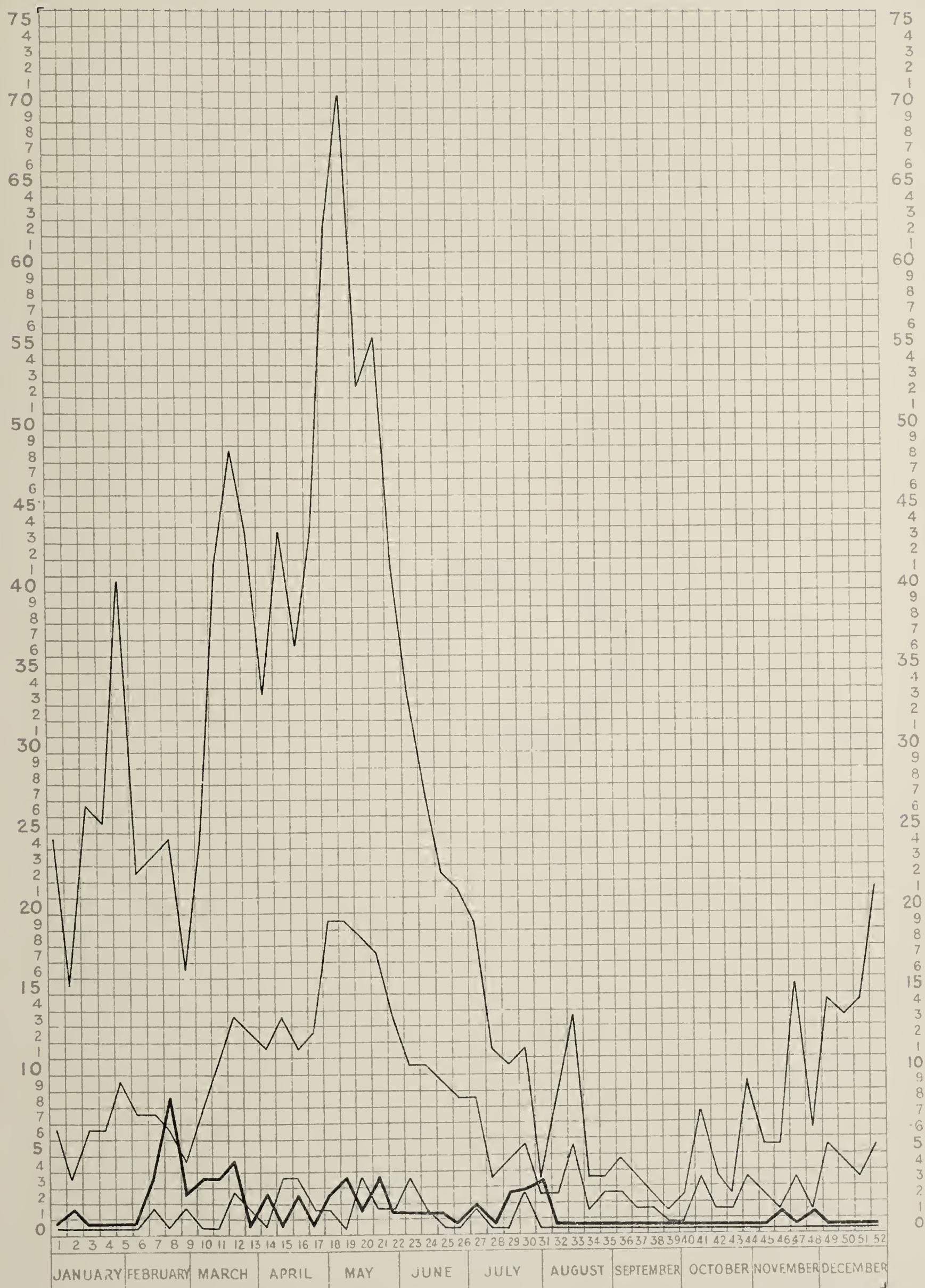


Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998

Maximum, Minimum and Mean of weekly cases in quinquennial period 1912-1916.

Weekly Total of cases in 1917.

SMALL POX

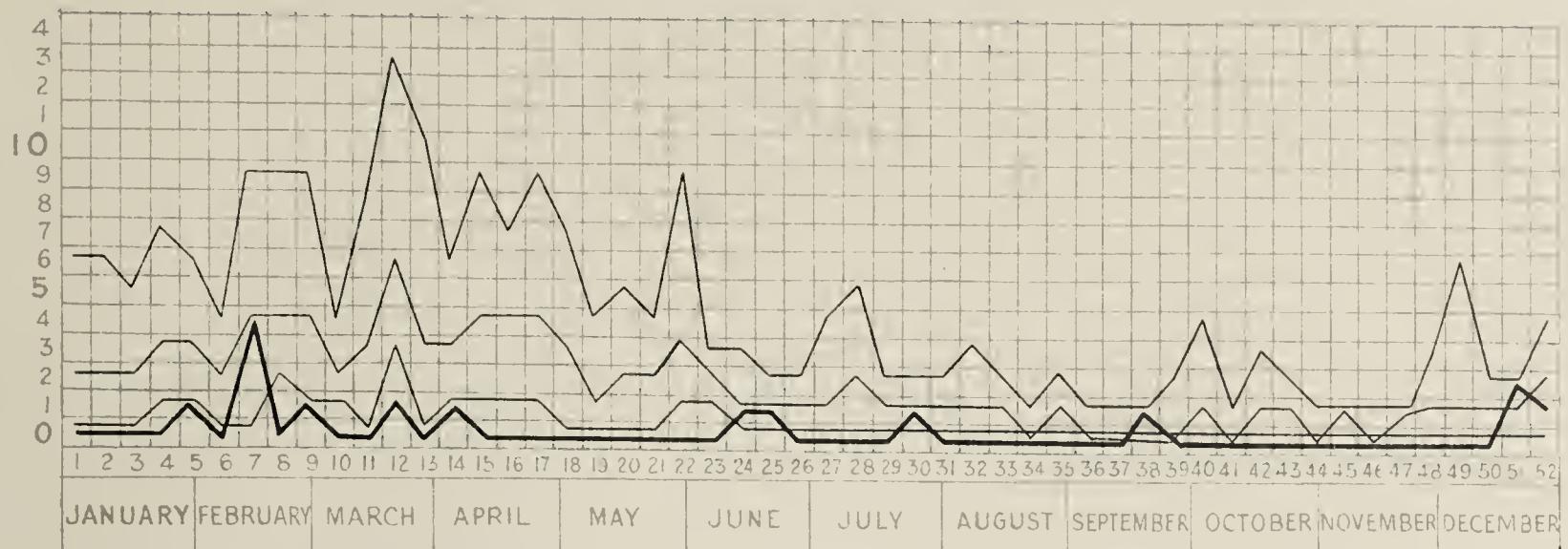


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—— Maximum, Minimum and Mean of weekly cases in quinquennial period 1912-1916.

—— Weekly Total of cases in 1917.

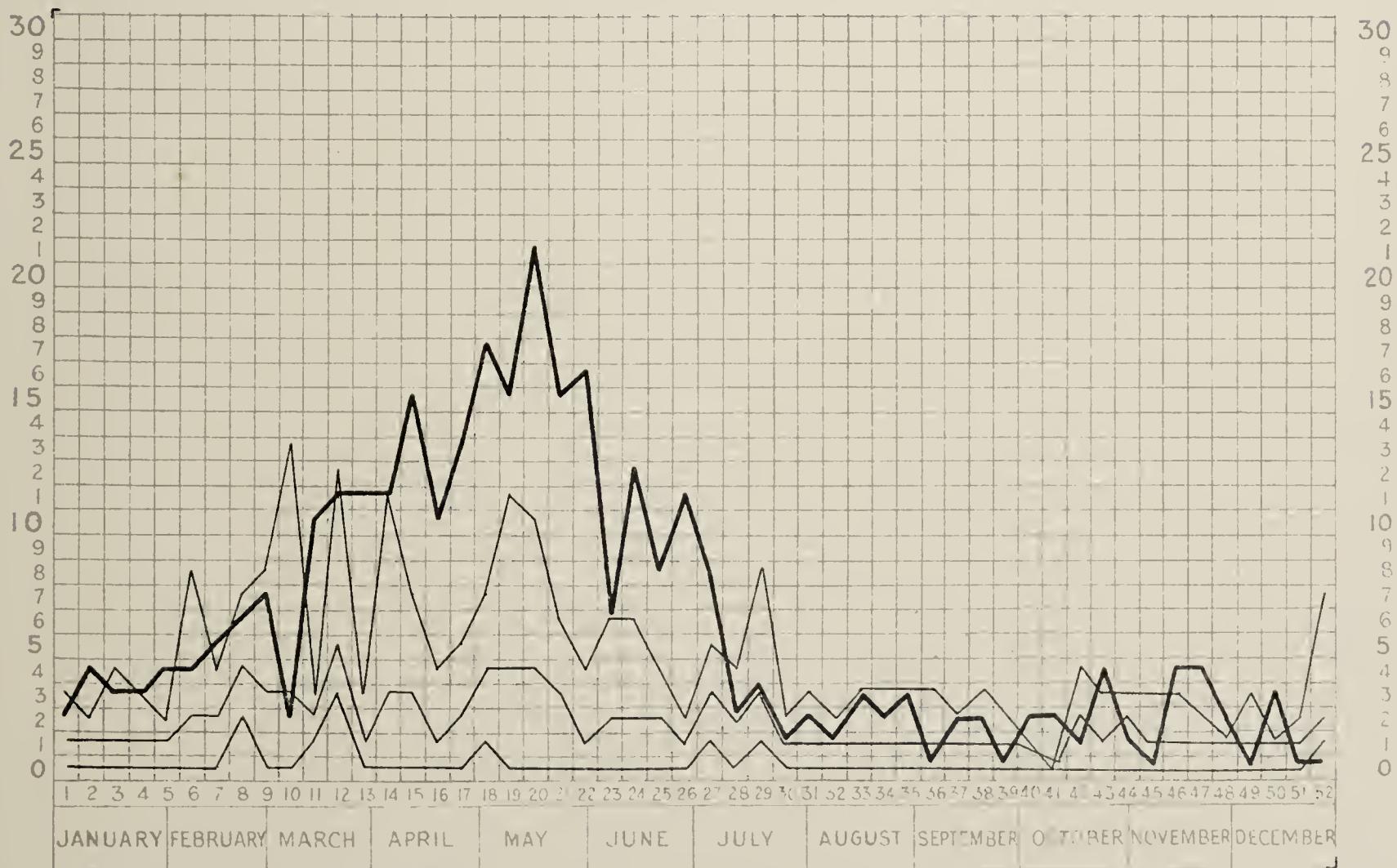
MENINGITIS
(CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER)



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998

— Maximum, Minimum and Mean of weekly cases in quinquennial period 1912-1916.
 — Weekly Total of cases in 1917.

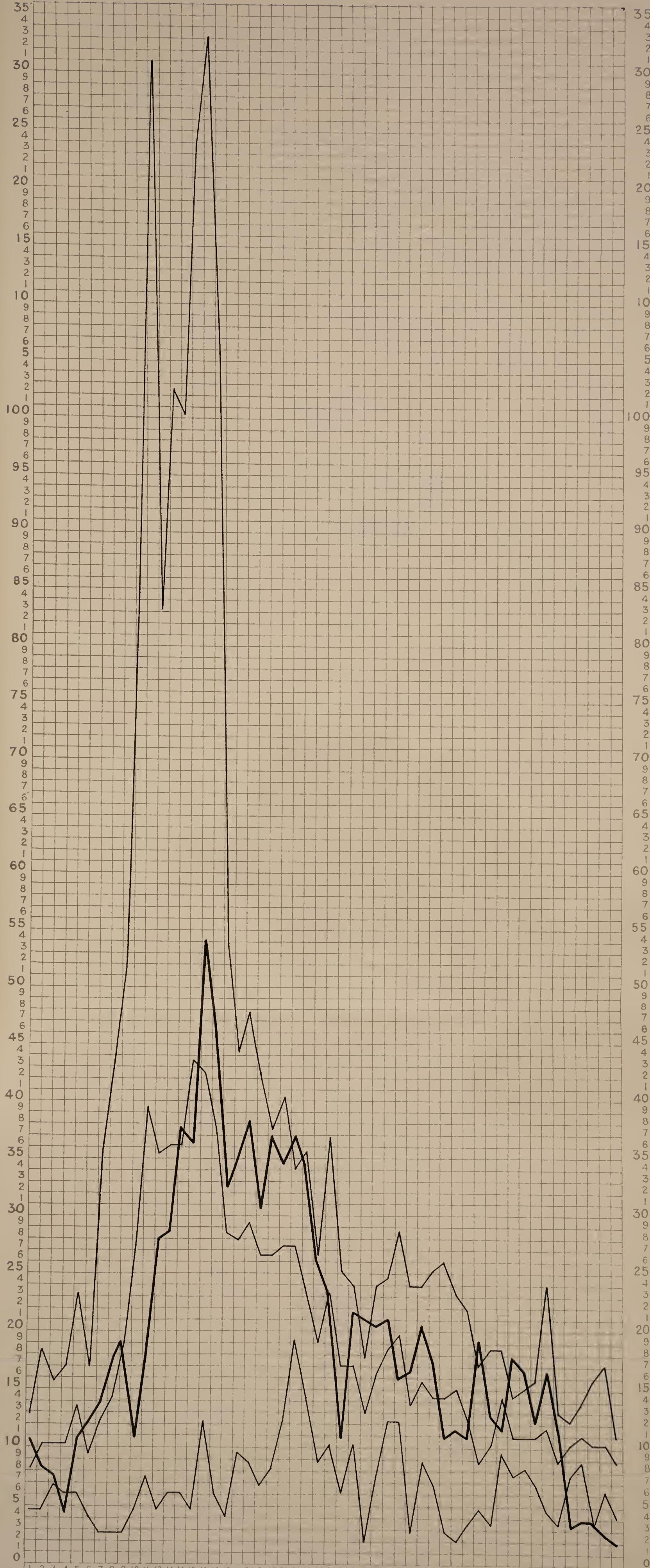
SCARLET FEVER



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998

— Maximum, Minimum and Mean of weekly cases in quinquennial period 1912-1916.
 — Weekly Total of cases in 1917.

TYPHOID FEVER



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 2/1918

— Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million population 1913-1917.

— Weekly Total of cases in 1918.

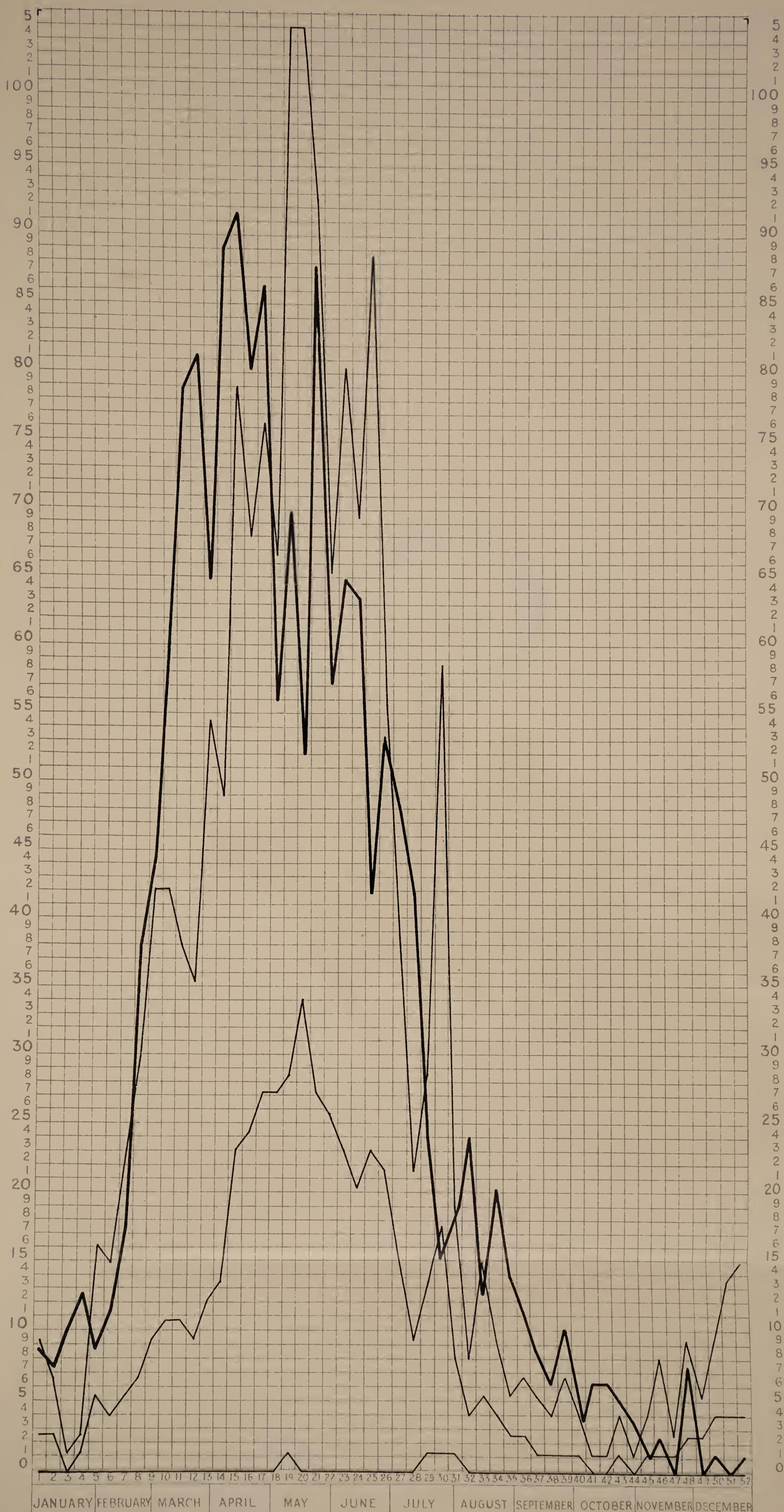


TYPHUS FEVER





RELAPSING FEVER

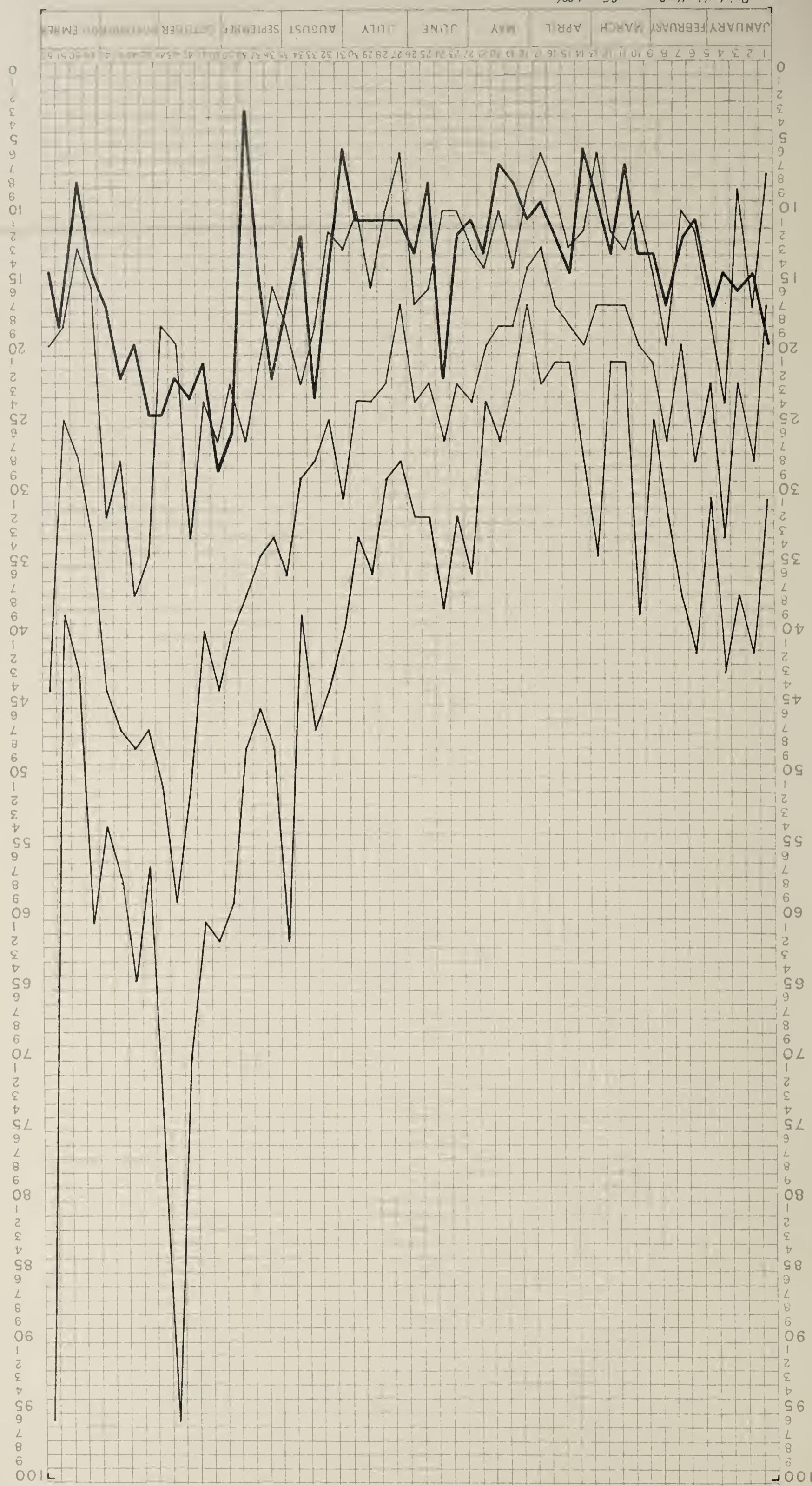


Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998

— Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1913-1917.

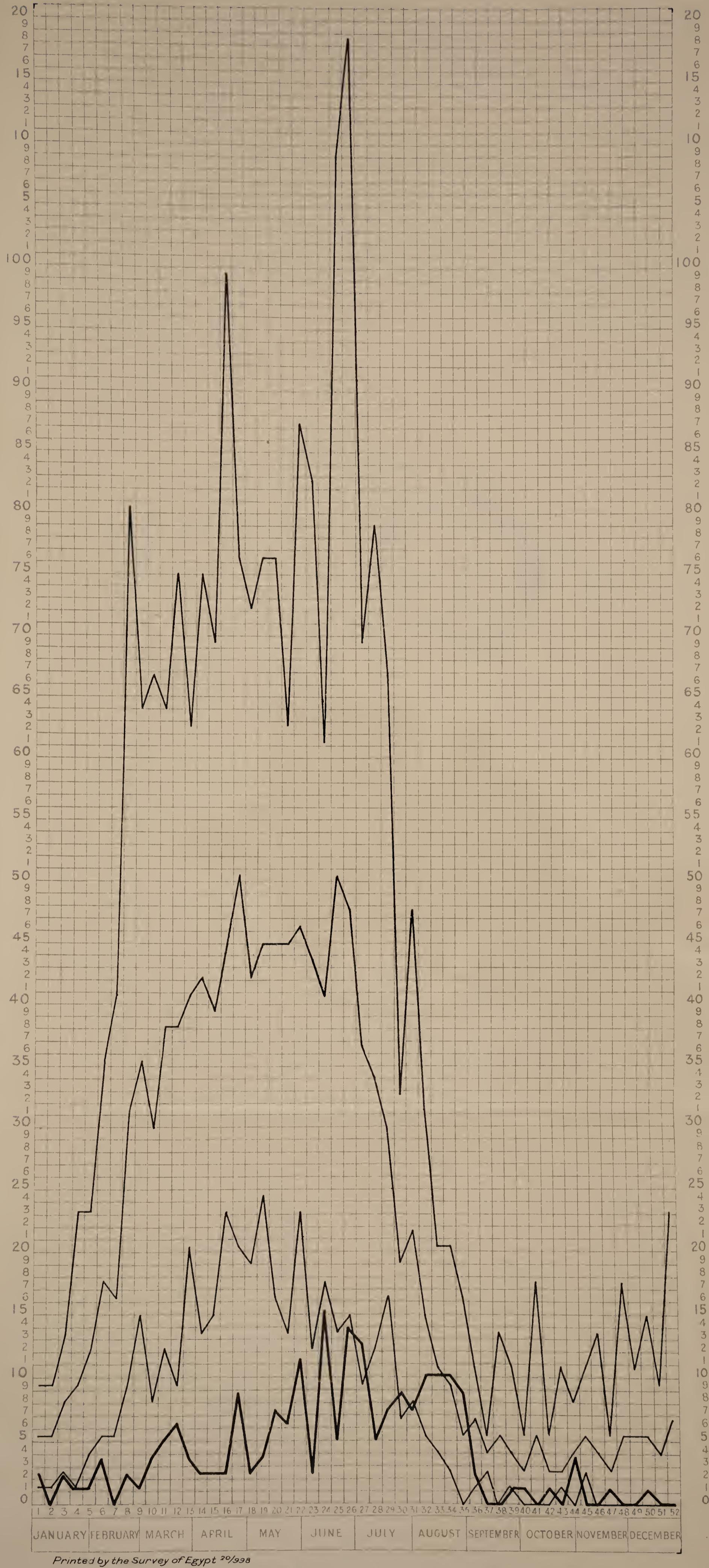
— Weekly Total of cases in 1918.







MEASLES



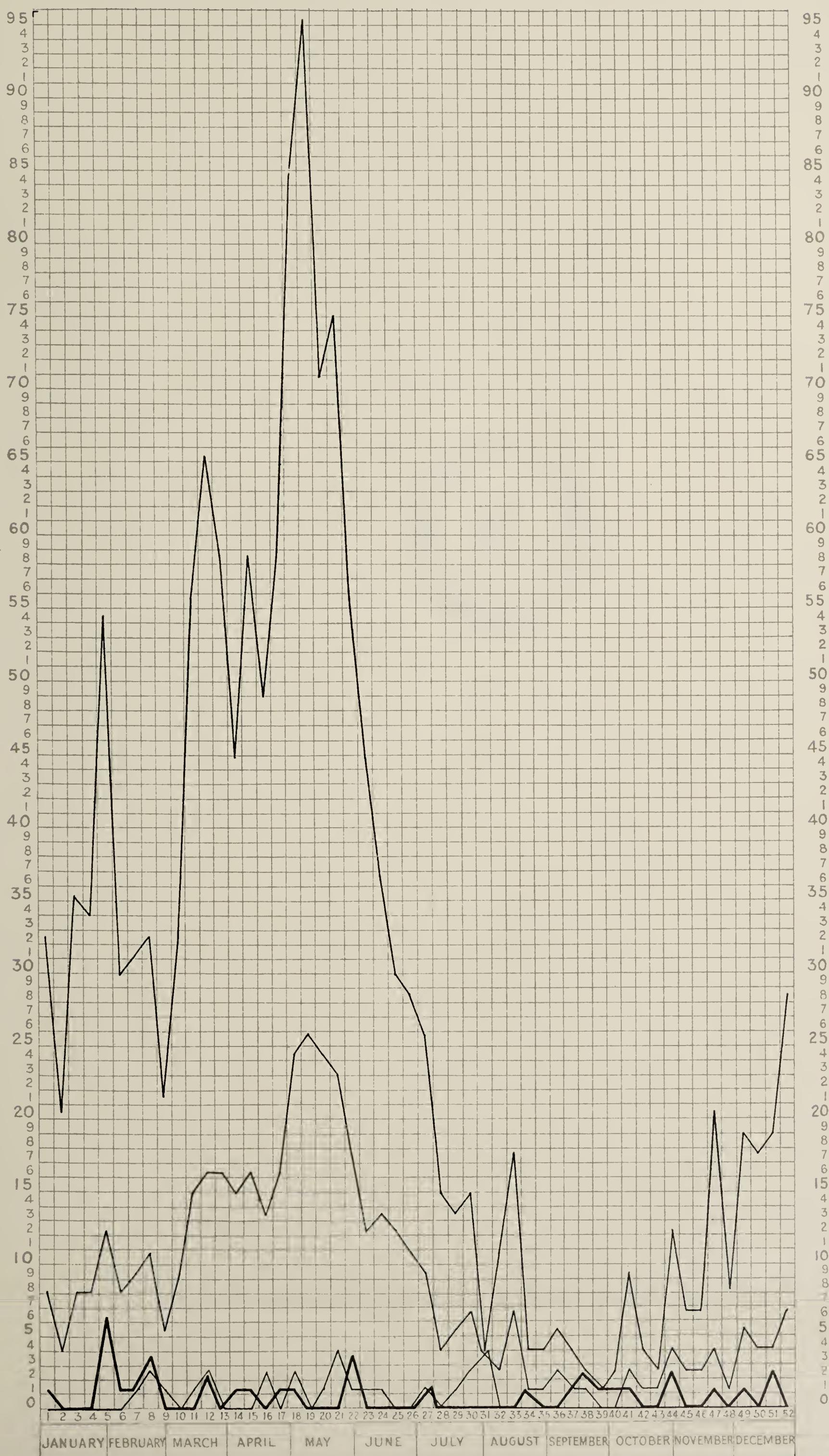
Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998

— Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1913-1917.

— Weekly Total of cases in 1918.



SMALL POX



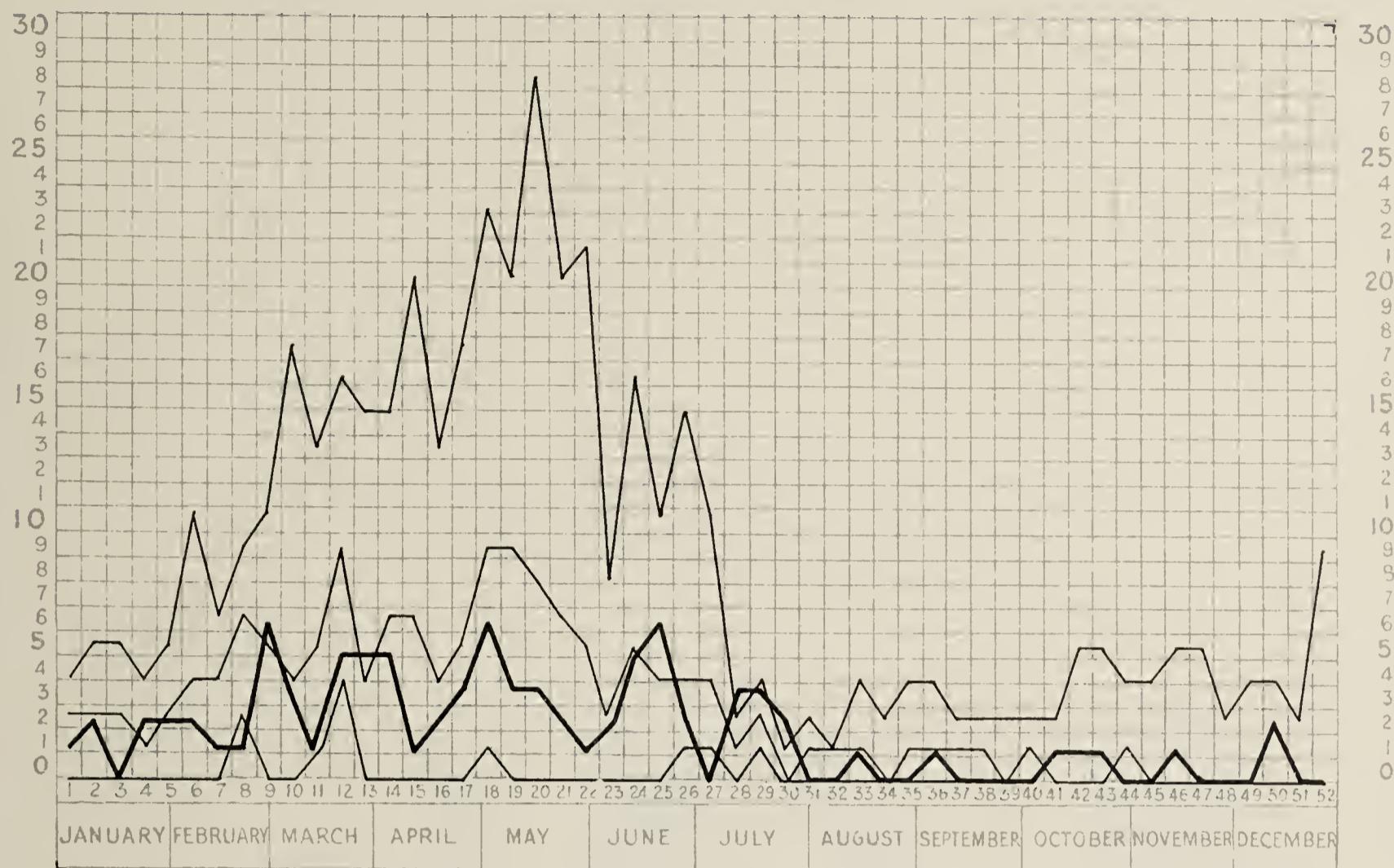
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Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1913-1917.

— Weekly Total of cases in 1918.



SCARLET FEVER

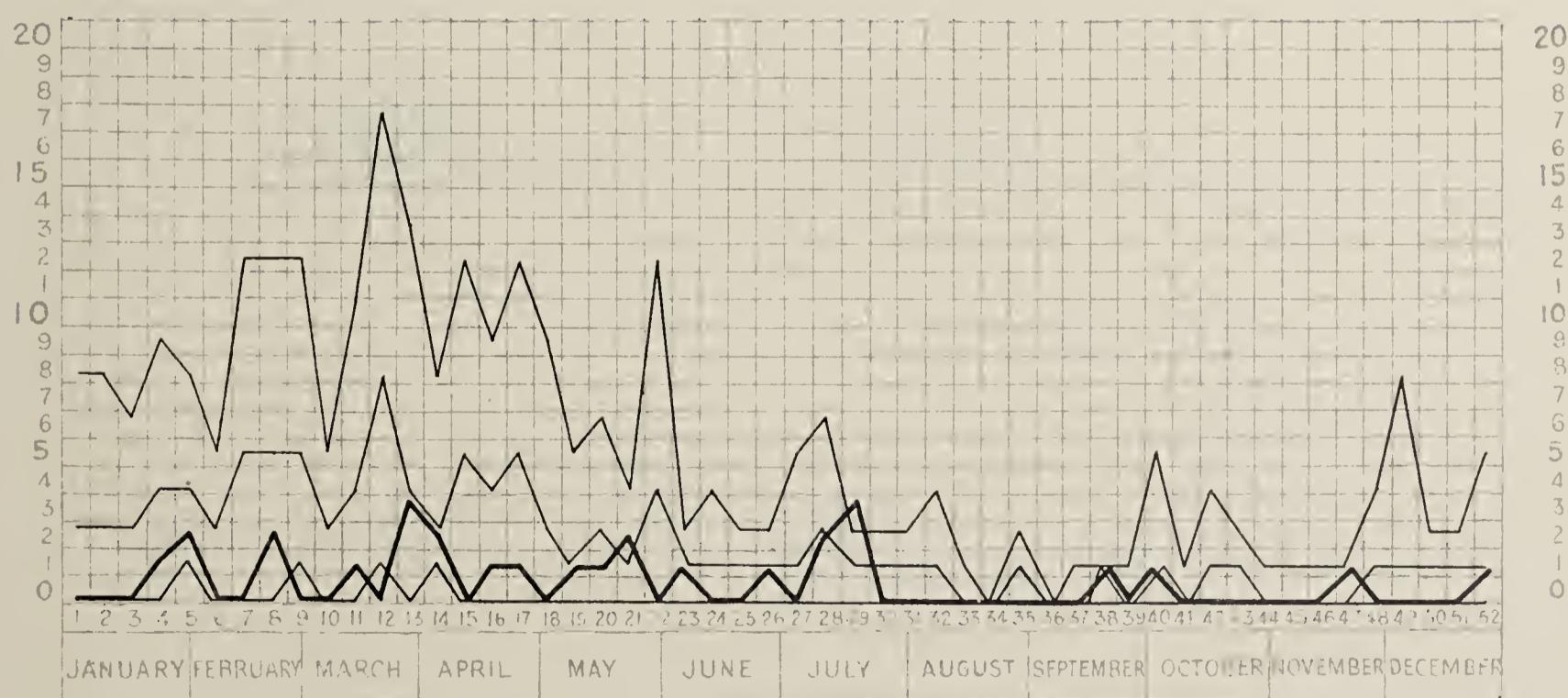


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— Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1913-1917.

— Weekly Total of cases in 1918.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

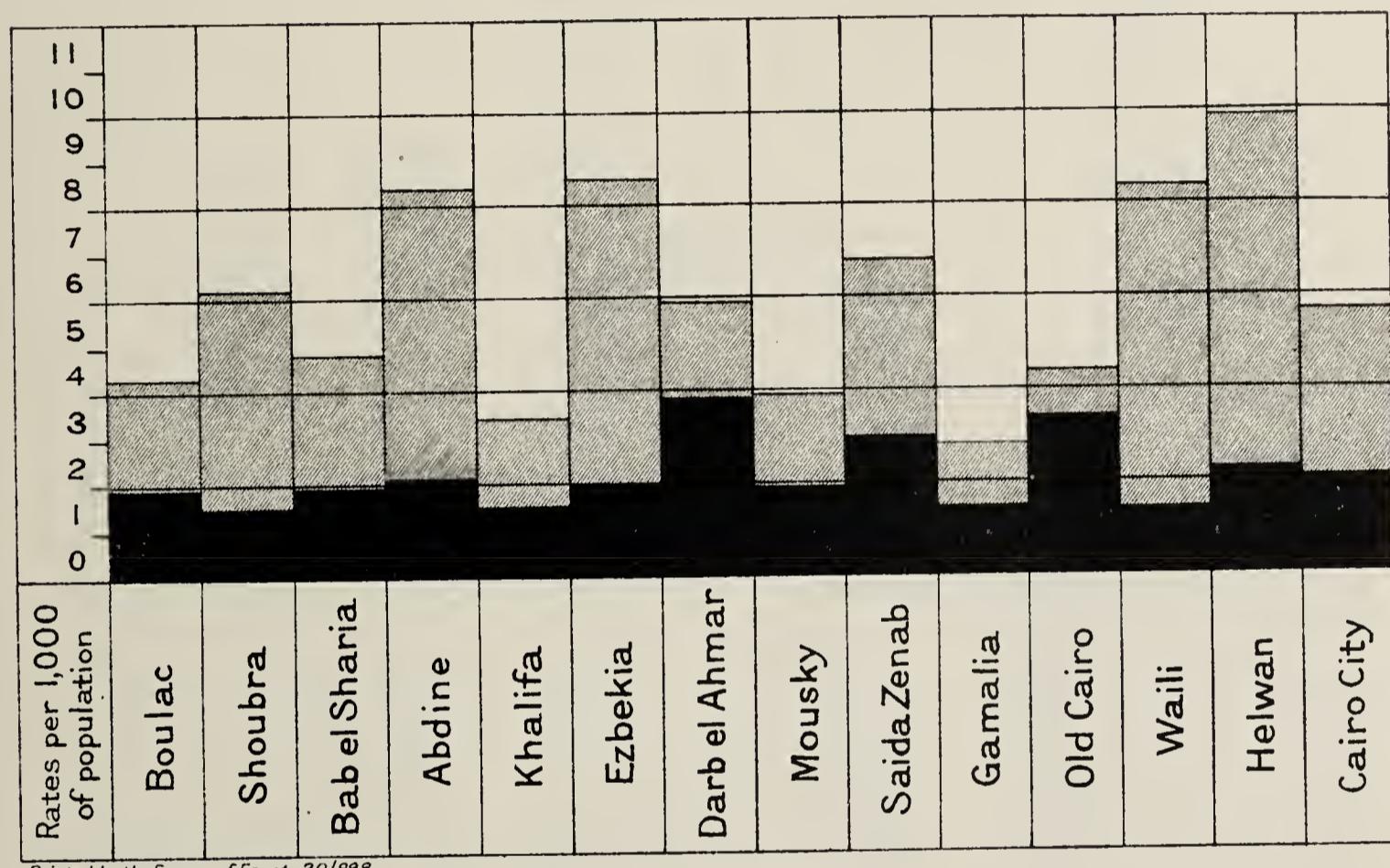


Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998

— Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1913-1917.

— Weekly Total of cases in 1918.

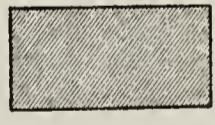
ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1917 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



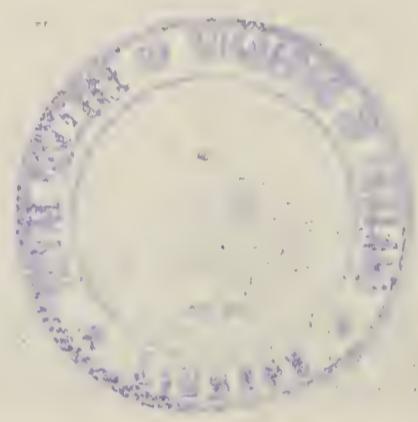
Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 20/998



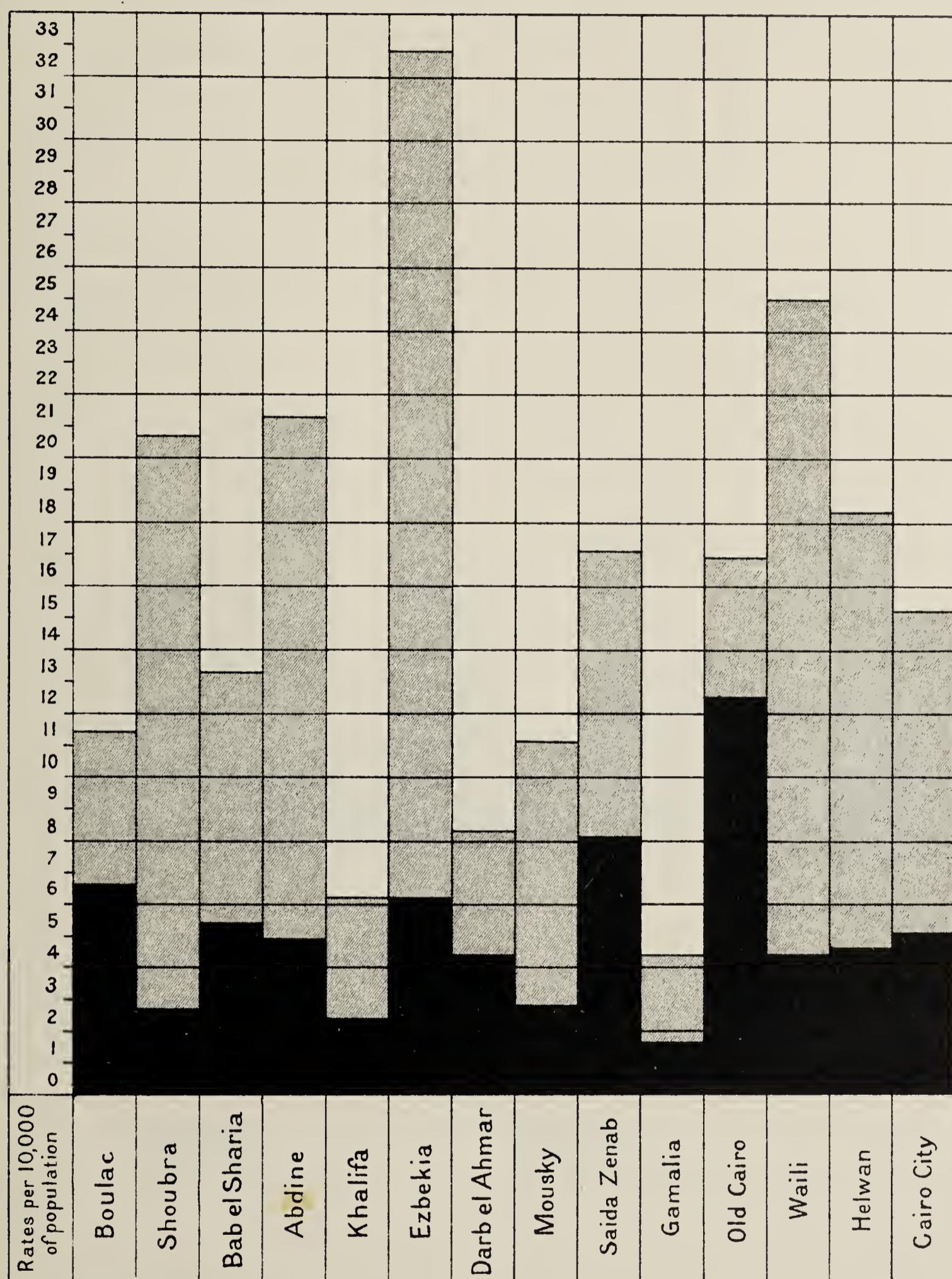
Deaths



Cases recorded



**TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1917 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION**



Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 20/1998

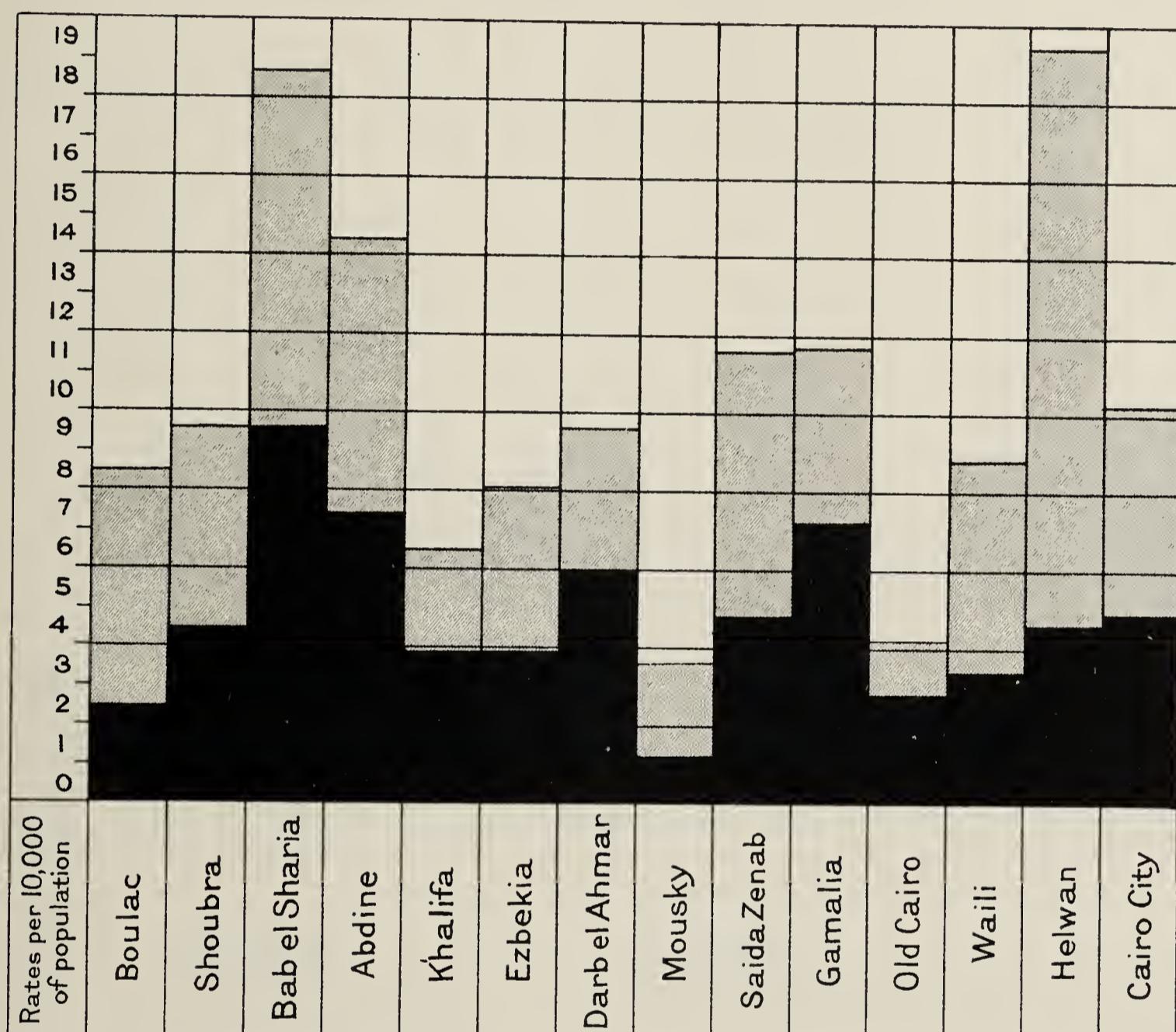


Deaths



Cases recorded

TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1917 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 20/998

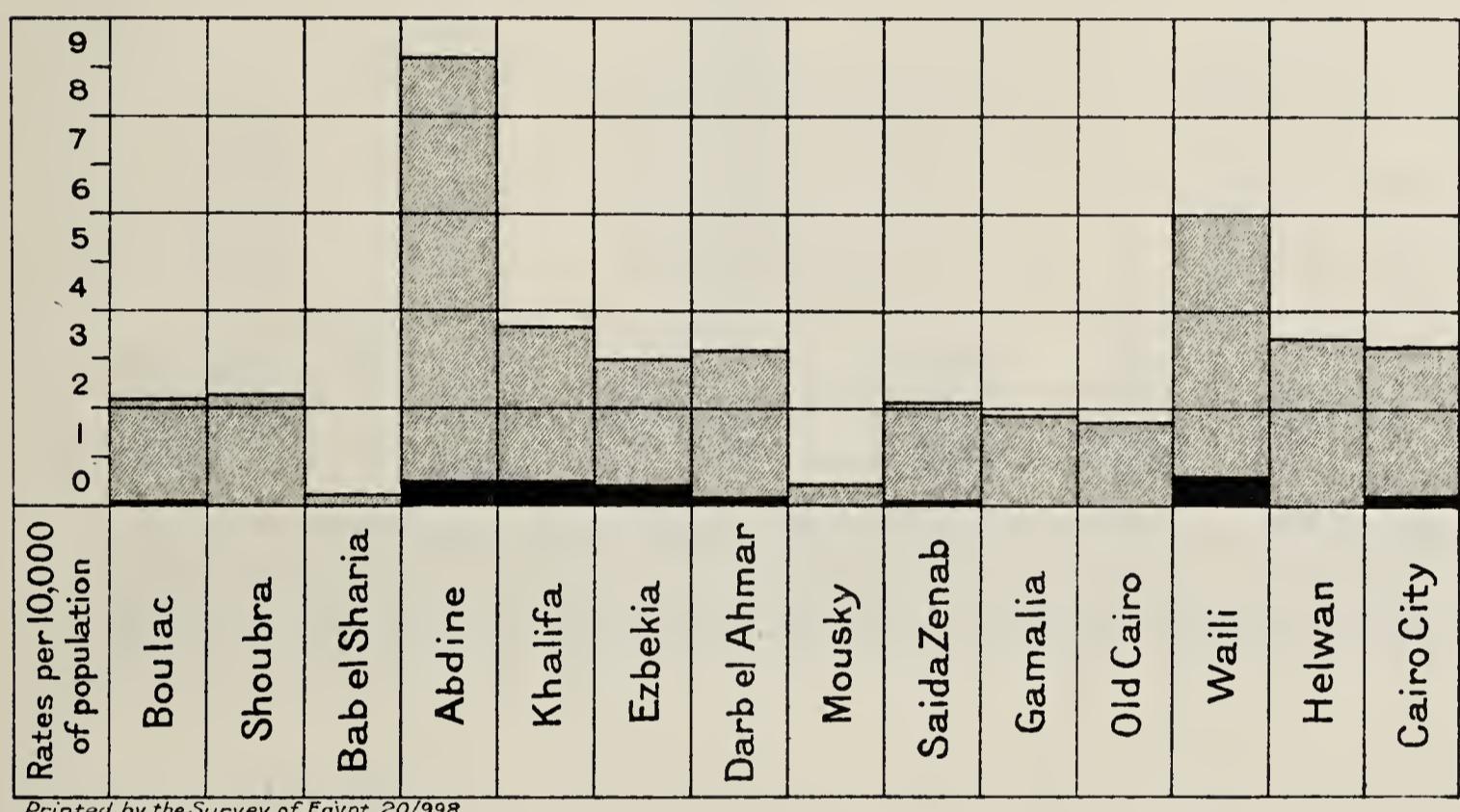


Deaths



Cases recorded

RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1917 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

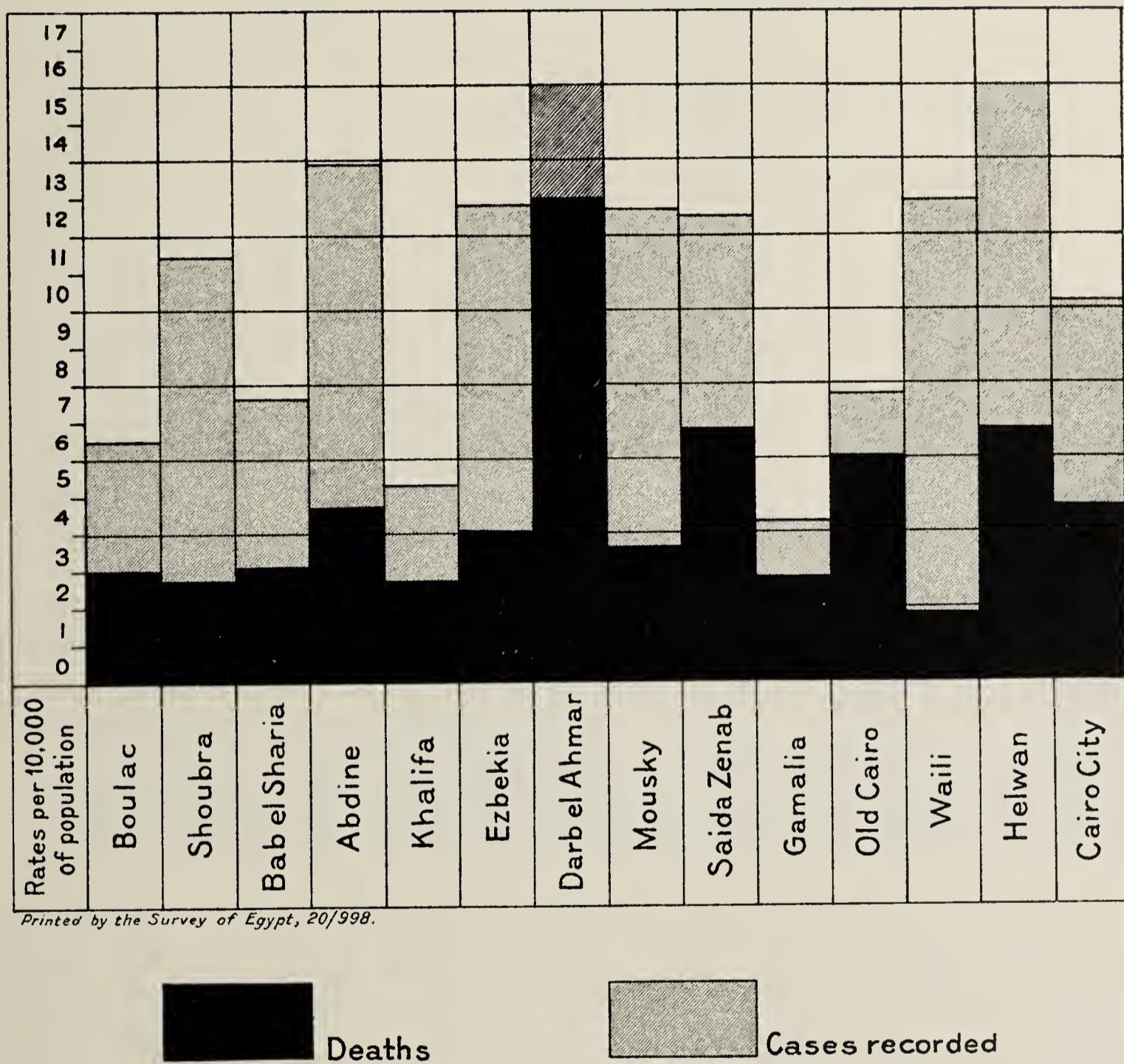


Deaths

Cases recorded

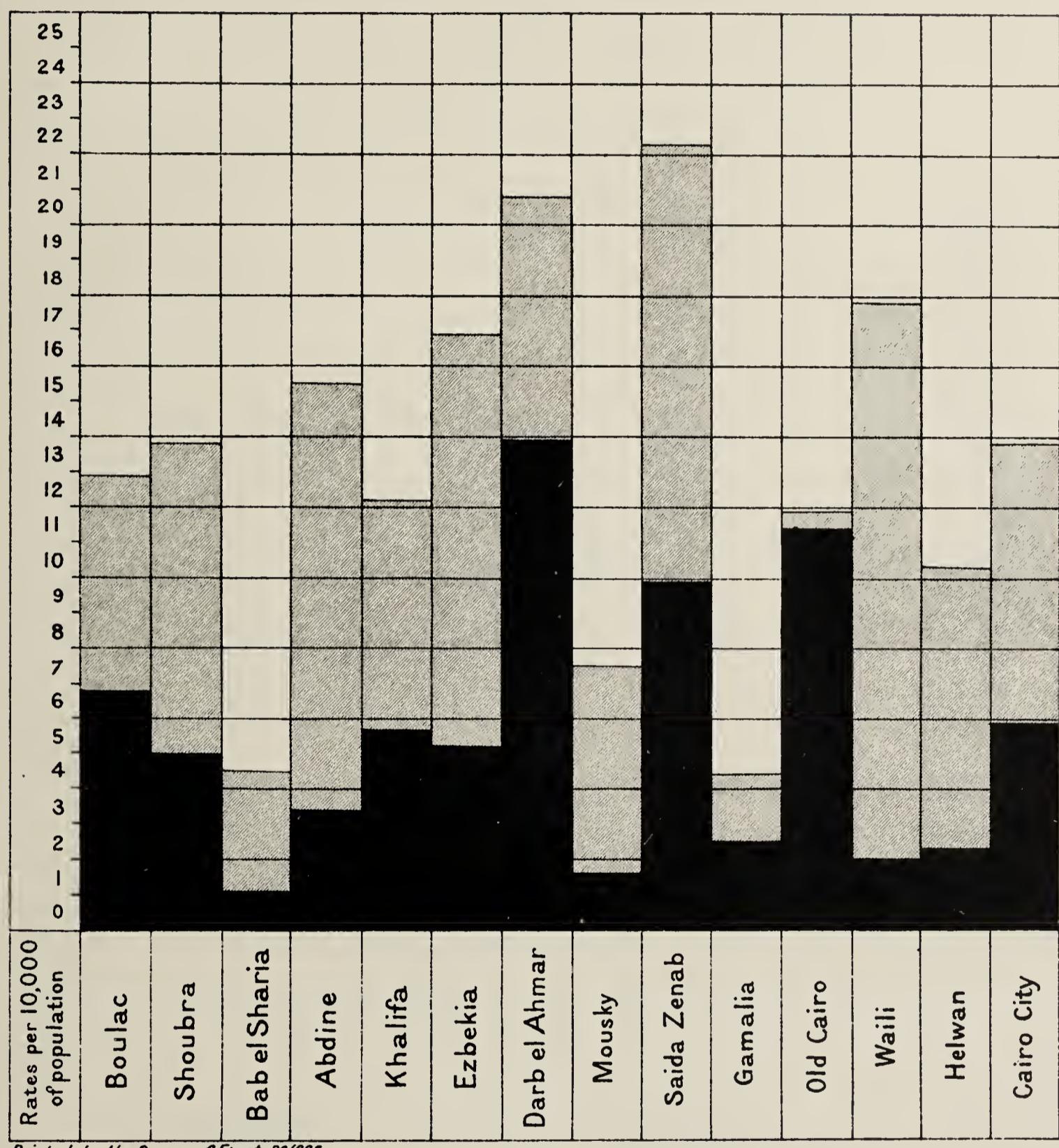


**DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1917 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION**





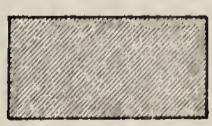
MEASLES CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1917 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998



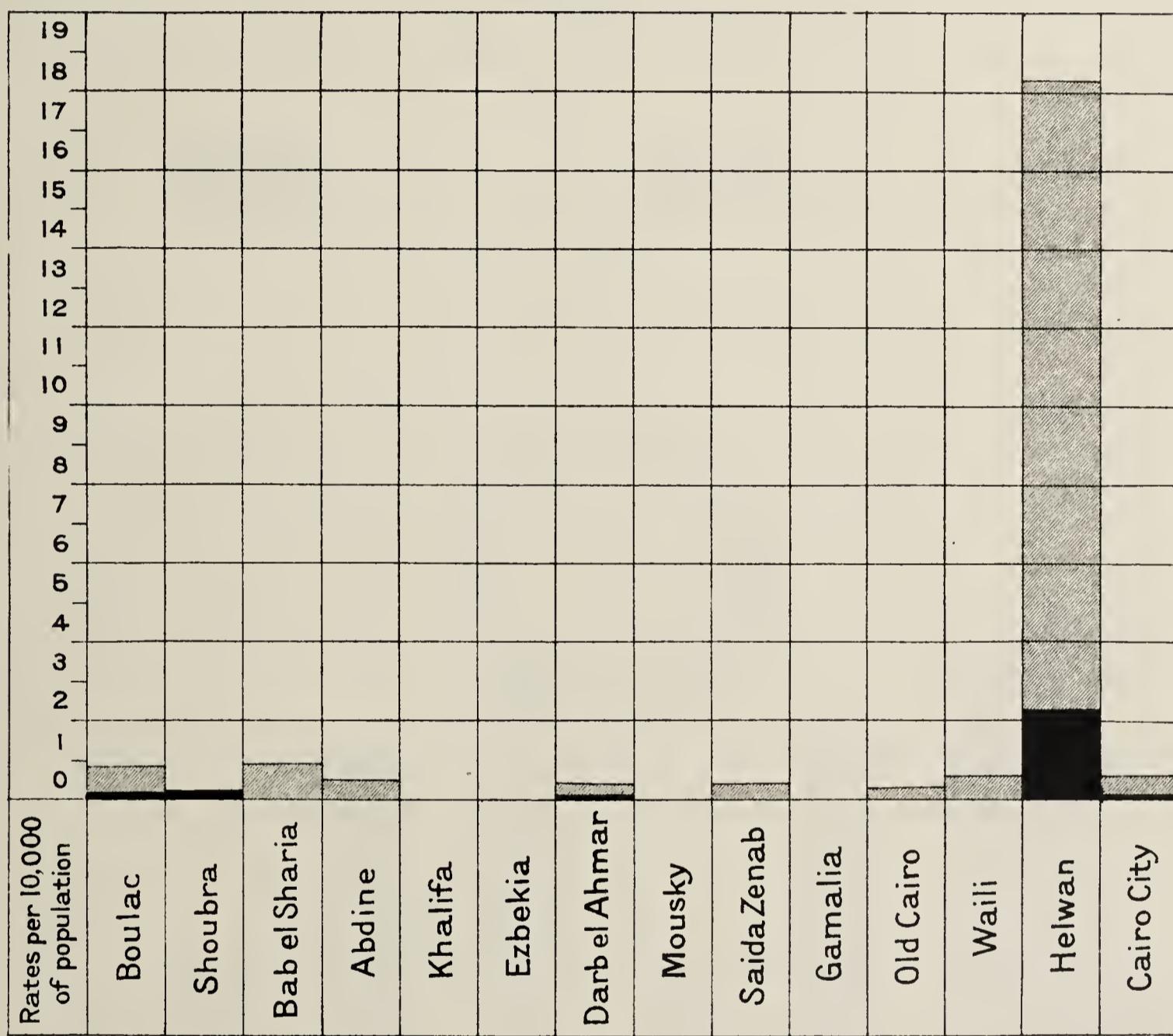
Deaths



Cases recorded



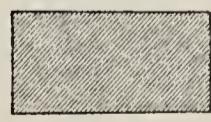
SMALL POX CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1917 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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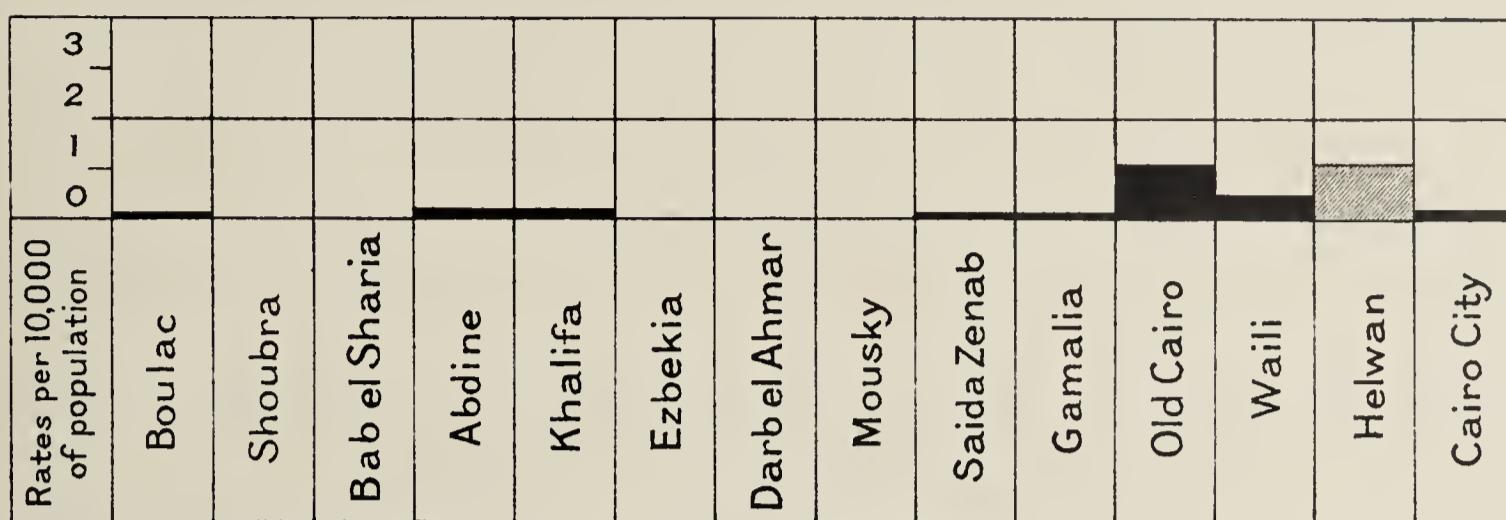
Deaths



Cases recorded



GEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1917 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



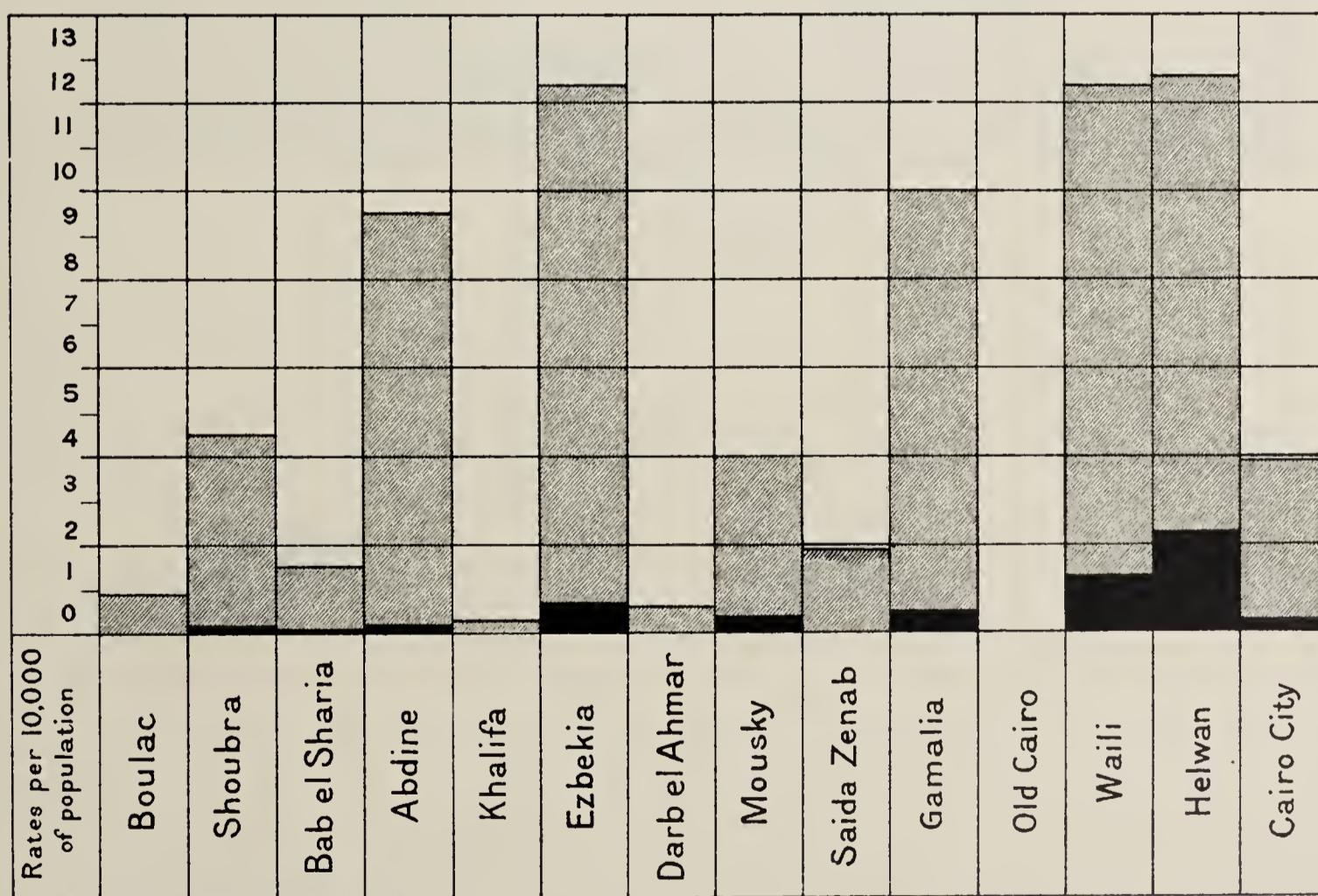
Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 20/998

Deaths

Cases recorded

Fig. 9

SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1917 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



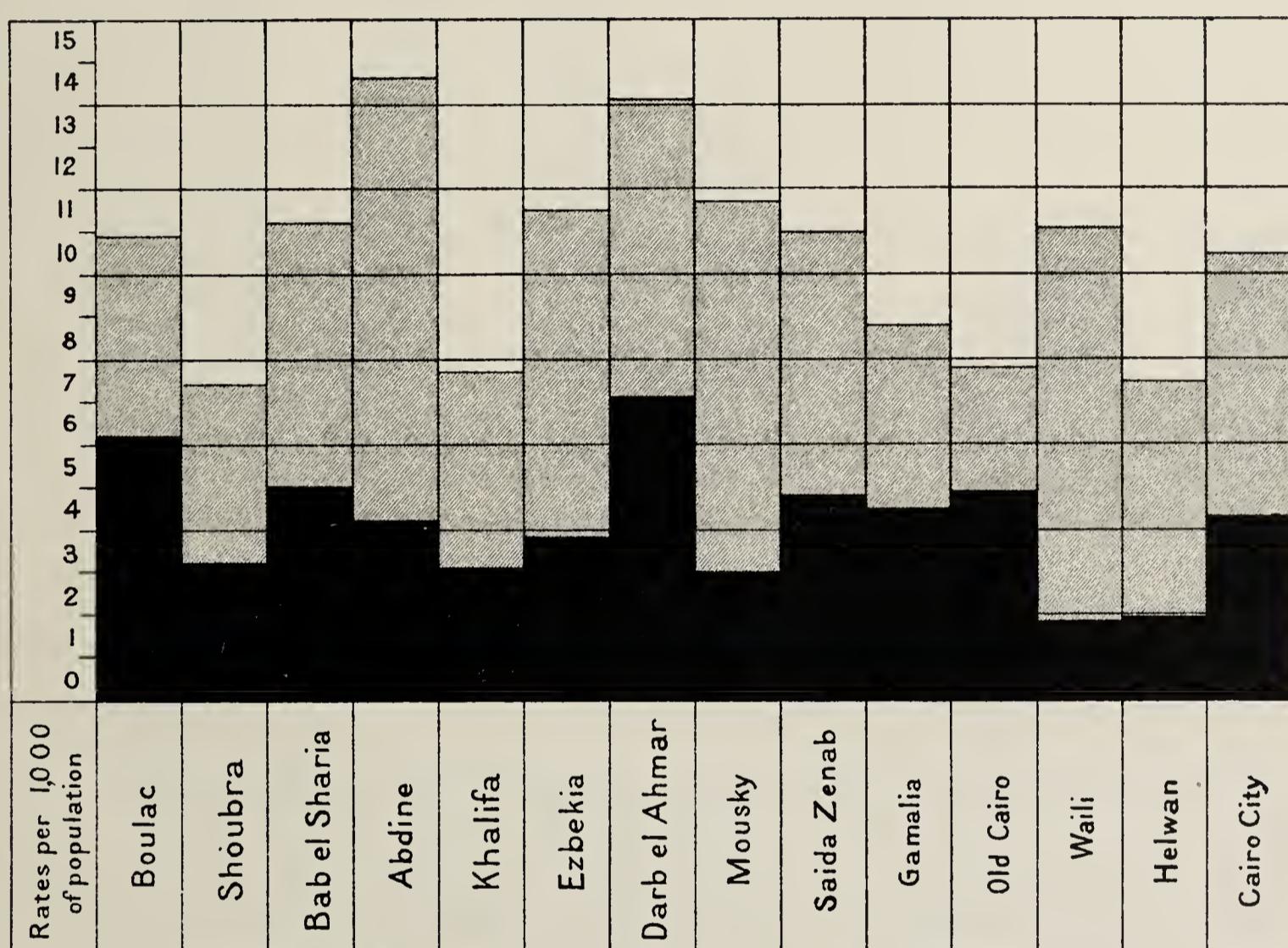
Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998

Deaths

Cases recorded



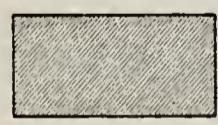
ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1918 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



Printed by the Survey of Egypt, 20/998



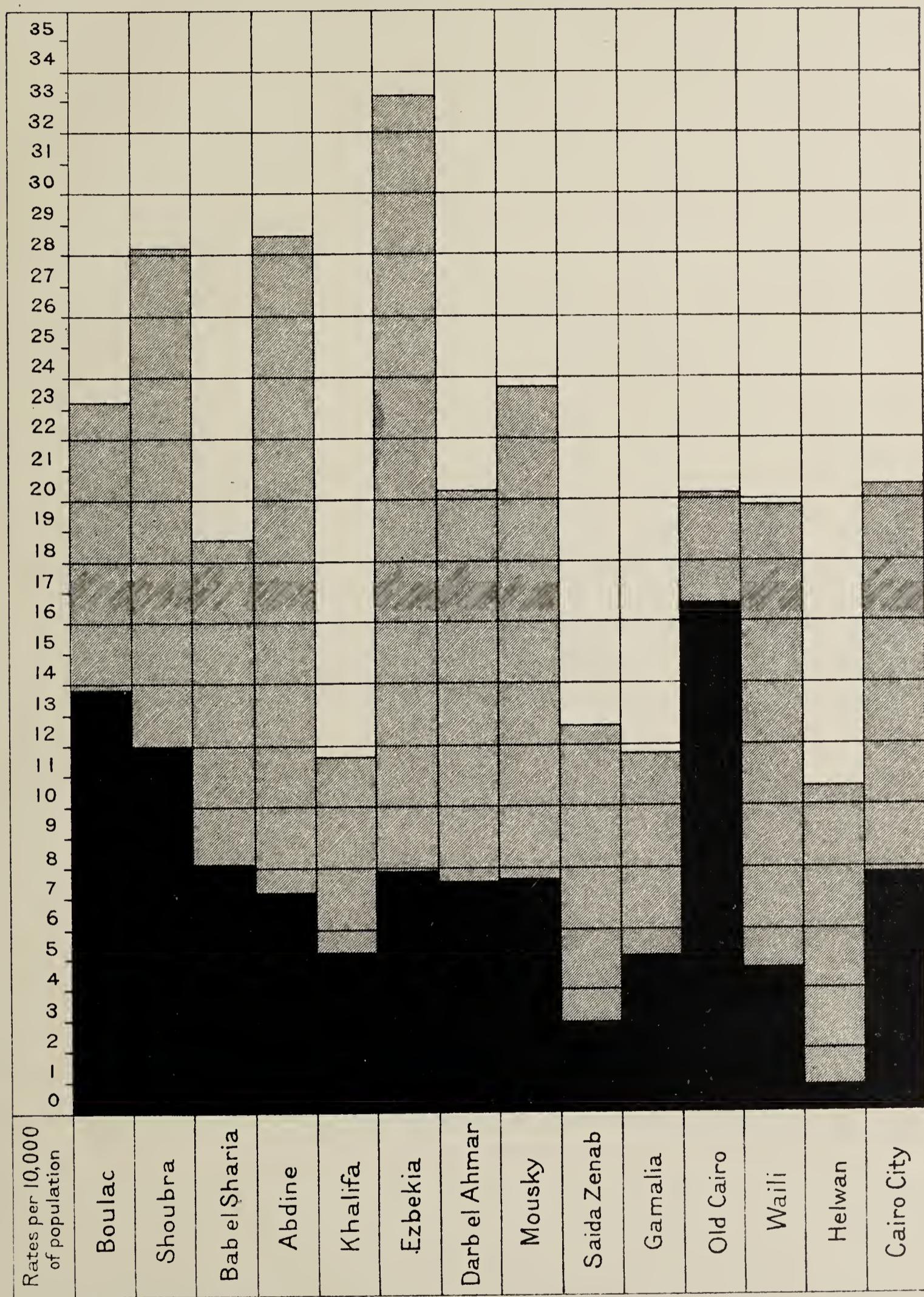
Deaths



Cases recorded



**TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1918 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION.**



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Deaths



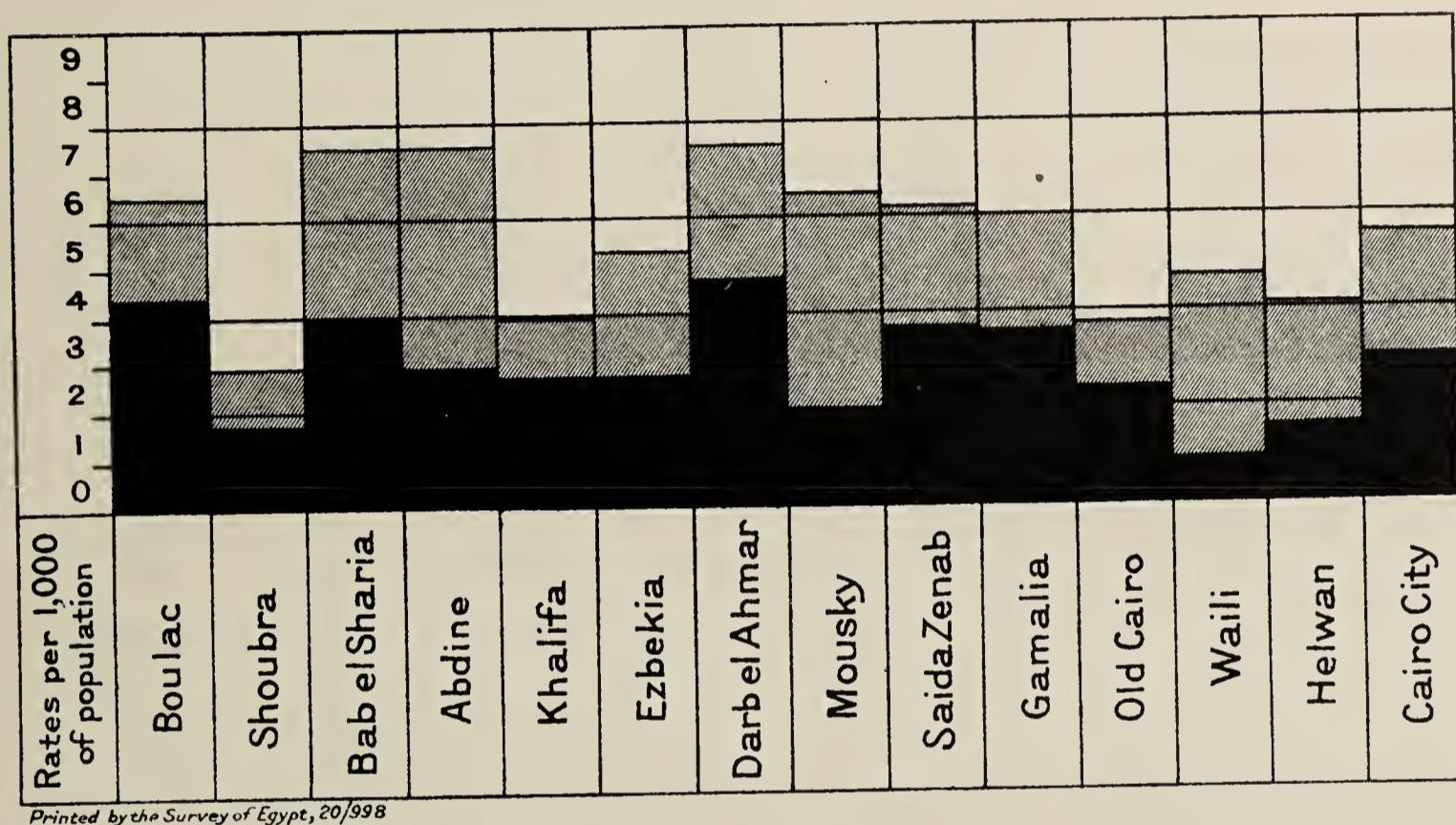
Cases recorded



Cairo City Health Report 1918

Fig. 3

TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1918 PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



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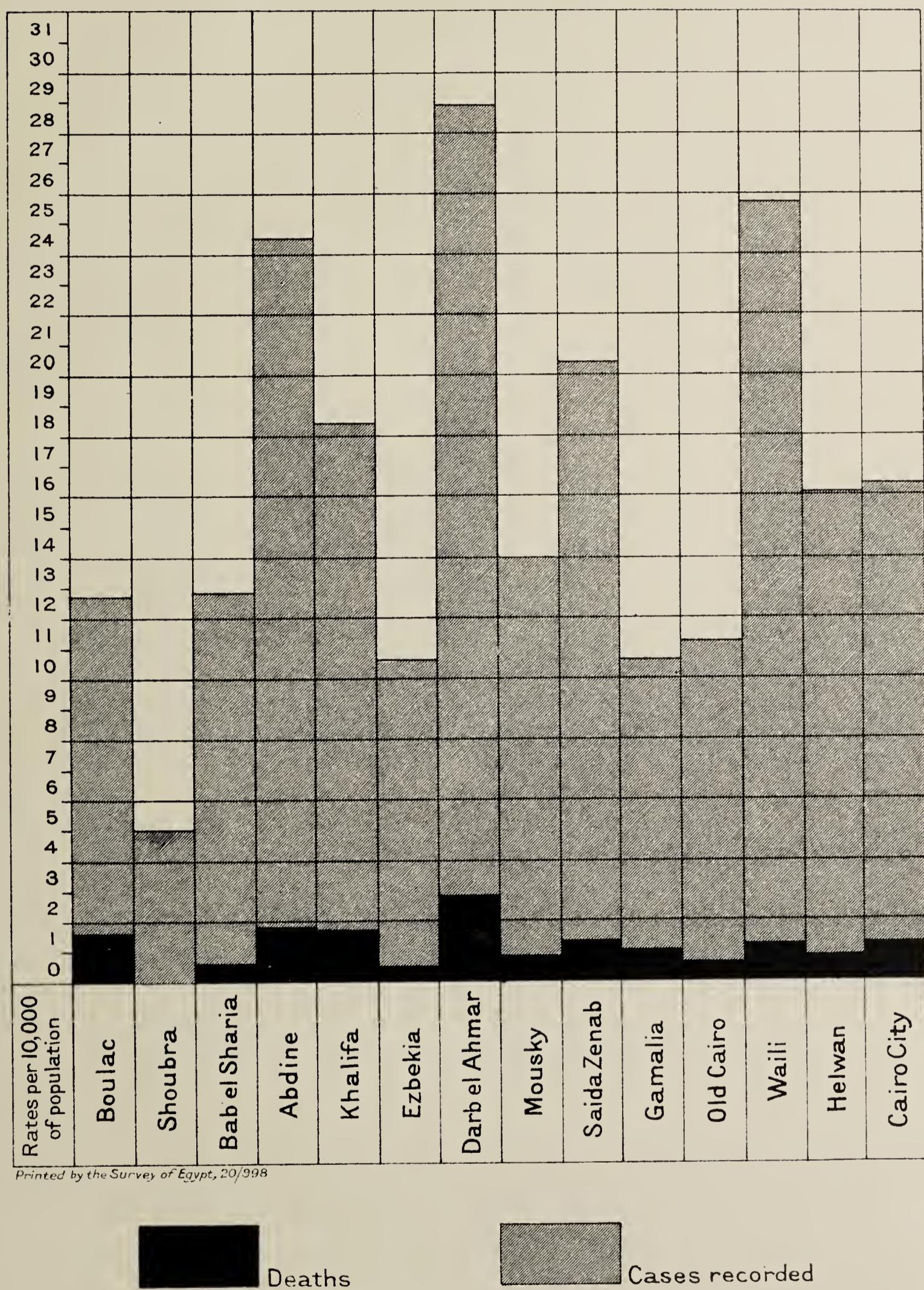


Deaths



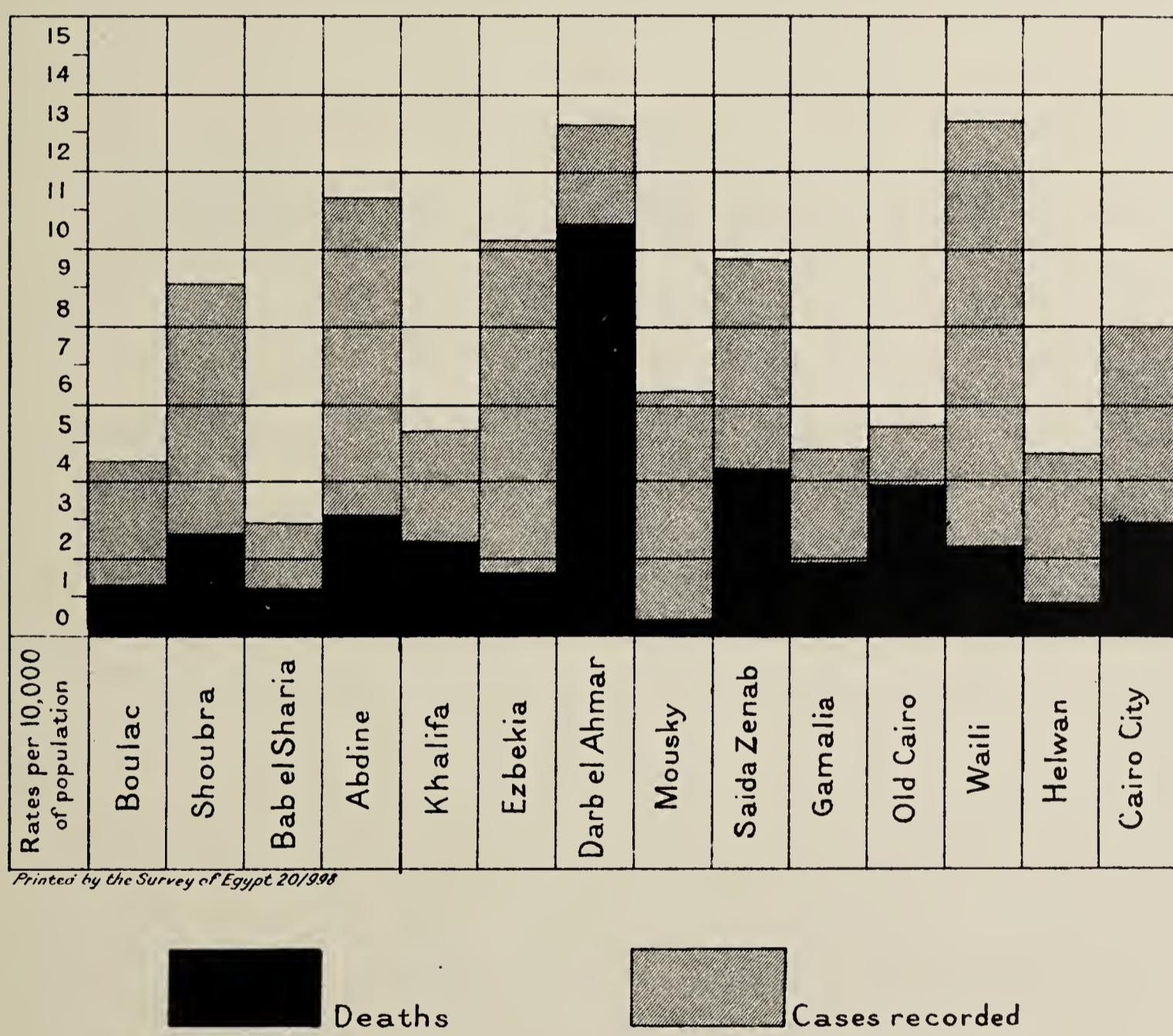
Cases recorded

RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1918 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



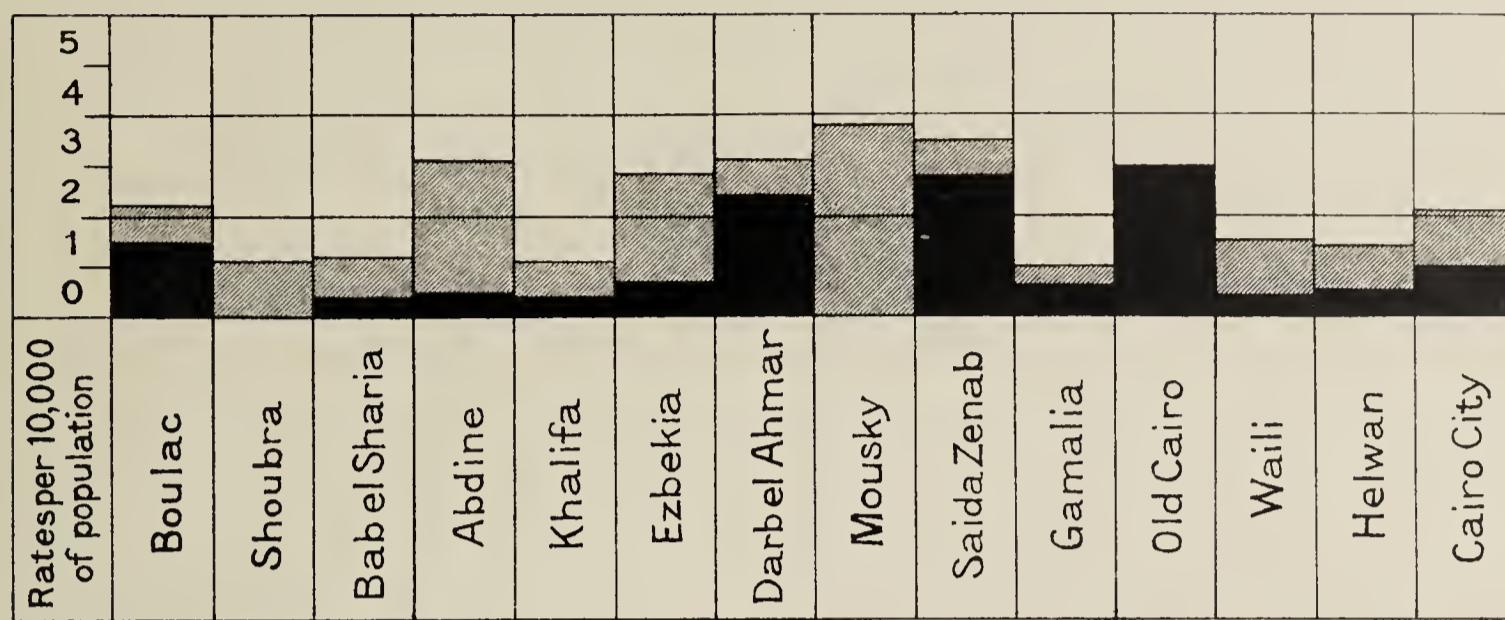


DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1918 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION





MEASLES CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1918 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



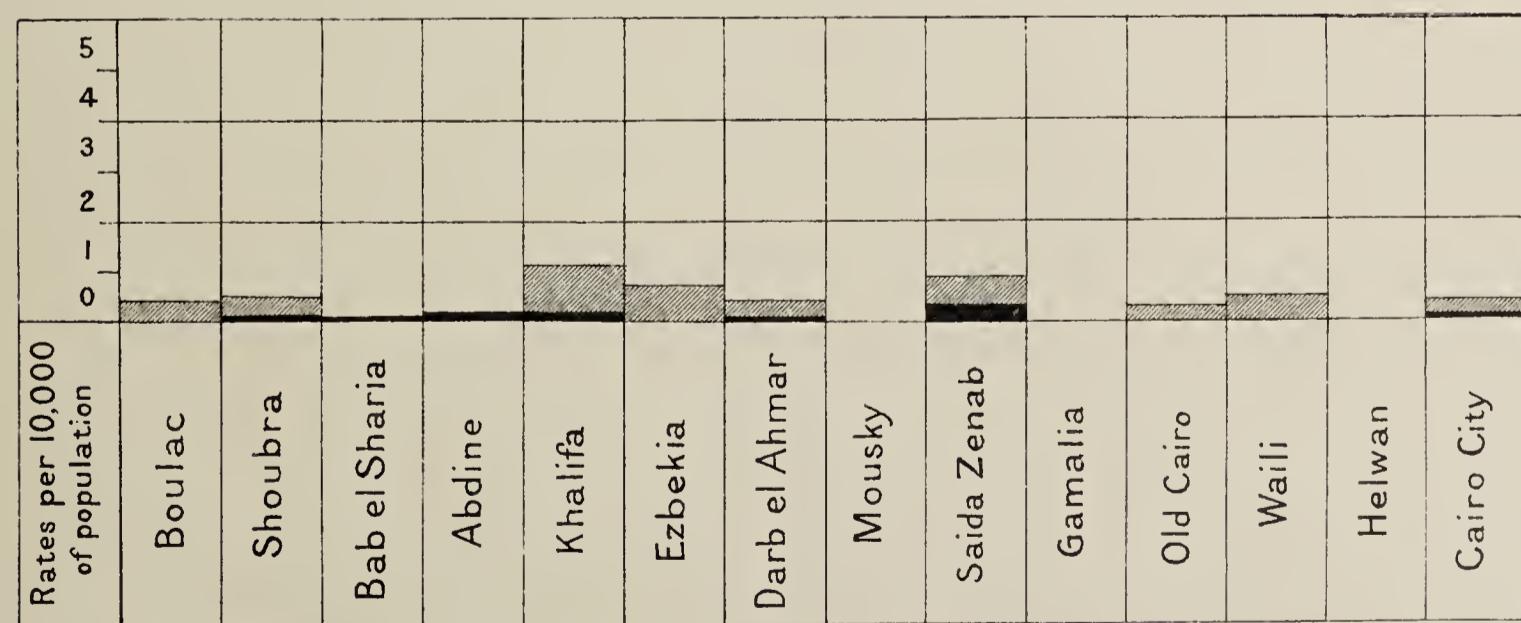
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Deaths

Cases recorded

Fig. 7

SMALL POX CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1918 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

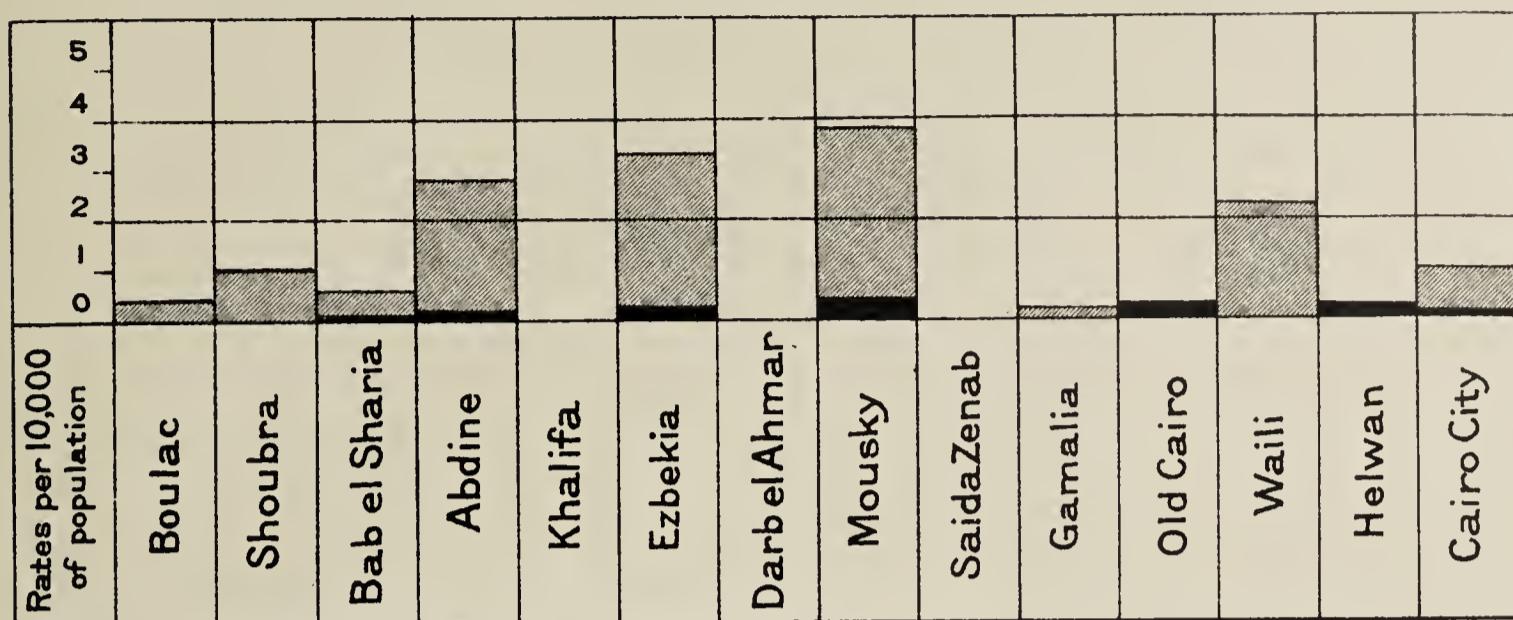


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Deaths

Cases recorded

SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1918 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION

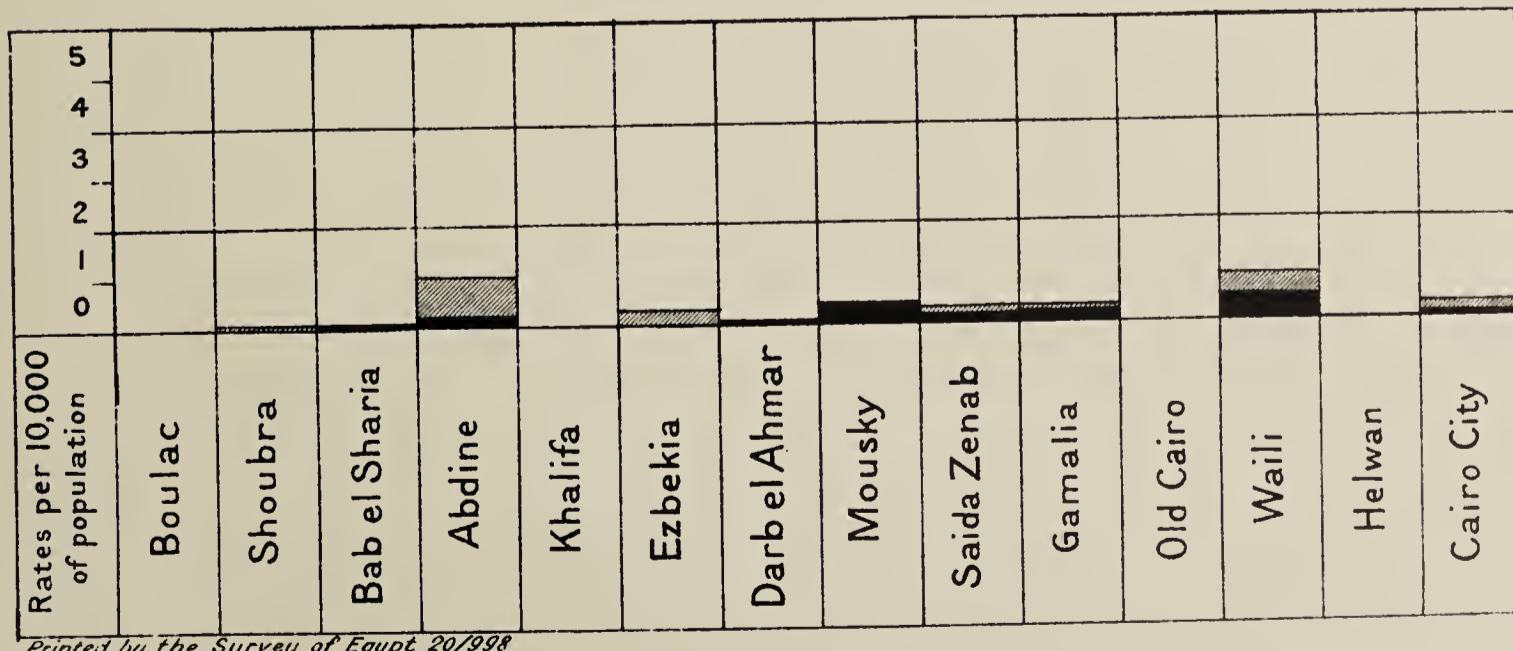


Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998

Deaths

Cases recorded

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1918 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 20/998

Deaths

Cases recorded

